



The Daily Colonist.

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HALL & WALKER
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VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, JULY 8, 1906.

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SALAD OIL, pints 25c.; quarts..... 50c.

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Something You Need for the Hot Weather

LIME JUICE, large bottle	20c.
EIFFEL TOWER LEMONADE, per tin	20c.
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FRESH RASPBERRIES, PEACHES, TOMATOES.	

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SCHLITZ MILWAUKEE BEER

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SYDNEY J. HEALD, Manager.

42 GOVERNMENT STREET.

P. O. BOX 506

GENERAL TREPOFF ON THE SITUATION

Commander of Imperial Palace
Tells What Ought to
Be Done.

TO MANAGE THE DOUMA

Considers the Army Loyal and
That Amnesty Is Sheer
Nonsense.

S T. PETERSBURG, July 7.—Gen. Treppoff, commandant of the imperial palace, was interviewed at Peterhof this evening regarding the situation in Russia. The train on which the correspondent went to Peterhof was full of troops and the little town swarmed with soldiers. Gen. Treppoff's house was guarded by armed police, a necessary precaution, inasmuch as the general is the man best hated by the revolutionists, who makes no secret of their intention of assassinating him at the first opportunity.

Talking of the general position of affairs, Gen. Treppoff deplored the lack of energy displayed in combatting the revolutionary movement. It was easy to deduce from his remarks that he considered that Premier Gorenky's place was on the ministerial bench in the lower house of parliament and that he should be there daily, ever watchful and ever ready to reply to his political opponents. The general referred in complimentary terms to the premier's intelligence and good intentions, qualities, however, not so much needed as initiative perception and prompt recognition of the inevitable. Gen. Treppoff gave the impression that he realized the necessity and advisability of the existing movement.

How to Manage Douma

Discussing parliament, Gen. Treppoff said that at present it was simply being used as a revolutionary centre.

"Look at the immunity allowed Mr. Alladin and persons of his stamp," said the general. "The labor group is given practically a free hand by the other parties for tactical purposes, forcing the hand of the government by exaggerating the strength of the extreme revolutionary element; but should the moderates come into power, they would, in my opinion, overthrow the extremists who would then take their proper places in the political perspective."

"The prevalent tone of parliament is destructive, but I dare believe it will become constructive or at least I hope so. It seems to me that the best solution is a ministry from the centre party as being the strongest party. I admit that the appointment of such a ministry would be a great risk, but the risk would be justified by the urgency of pacifying.

"The great power of the revolutionaries," Gen. Treppoff declared, "lies in their control of the press. Political passions are such that the most prudent of men have lost their heads and are raving like lunatics over Utopian schemes, which can only result in blood and flame."

Men of Talent Revolutionists

"I cannot deny that the revolutionaries have won over nearly all the men of talent. Even if moderate journals should be founded, their promoters would find no collaborators.

"Furthermore, you know that the larger number of papers of St. Petersburg are in the hands of the Jews, and that most of the members of the staffs are Jews, while the reporters are generally revolutionary agitators. Then see to what extent the Jew is represented in parliament and say what will prevent an upheaval, practically the work of Jews, through their cunning provocation of skillfully contrived posing as innocent victims of a blood-thirsty tyranny."

"I endorse every word of the official report regarding Bialystok. When Prince Ursuoff spoke the other day in parliament regarding organized incitement to pogroms at headquarters he lied; that is all. His calumnies are

the outcome of disappointed ambition. When he came to make concrete charges he could only cite two cases of officials who had betrayed the trust the government had reposed in them.

Amnesty Sheer Nonsense

"To talk of granting amnesty now, when the papers are full of lists of murdered officials, and when no one in authority is safe from the bomb, the knife and the pistol, is sheer nonsense."

"Turning to the question of disaffection in the army, Gen. Treppoff declared positively his conviction that the overwhelming proportion of the troops are implicitly loyal and never will turn against their sovereign.

"The land question," Gen. Treppoff said, "is the question of questions. Personally I consider the government's land propositions quite acceptable. Possibly further concessions might be made after reasonable discussion by parliament. What is needed more than increased holdings is an improvement in the system of agriculture. The general introduction of this improvement will require at least a generation."

VICTIMS OF WRECK.

London, July 7.—The steamer Minneapolis, which sailed from London for New York today, took the bodies of several victims of the Salisbury train wreck. Among them were those of C. A. Pilpin and Walter Barwick of Toronto.

WIRELESS CONFERENCE.

Delegates Will Meet in Berlin End of September.

Berlin, July 7.—The foreign office has been notified that the delegates from the United States to the international wireless telegraph conference, which will assemble in Berlin September 31, will be Ambassador Tower, Brigadier-General James Allen, Rear-Admiral H. N. Manners and John L. Waterbury of New York.

TO REDUCE ARMAMENTS.

Winston Churchill Says Land Forces Will Be Reduced.

London, July 7.—Winston Churchill, under secretary for the colonies, speaking at Altrincham, Chester, tonight, said the government had determined to carry out its pledges regarding the reduction of land armaments, and he believed the announcement made by War Secretary Haldane in June on this subject would satisfy completely all sections of the Liberal party. The speaker urged the necessity of the Liberals continuing their confidence in the government, in view of the possibility of a collision with "an unsound and irresponsible assembly that ceased to fulfil its normal functions in the state and had become the partisan weapon of particular factions."

A Harmless Anarchist

The central committee of the United German societies at its regular meeting last night declared that August Rosenburg arrested in Germany upon suspicion of being an anarchist with designs against the life of Emperor William, was nothing but a harmless mixer of paints. The letter which caused the arrest of Rosenburg, the members of the society claim, was written by a secret enemy of Rosenburg's to the authorities in the fatherland. A prominent member of the committee, having known Rosenburg for several years, states that Rosenburg was an inventor and investigator of paint compounds, and that the chemicals and apparatus found in Rosenburg's old shop were all for the purpose of experimenting in this line. Most of the supplies used in his researches were purchased from a local firm, and Dr. Warburg, a chemist, was often called into consultation by Rosenburg touching his experiments. According to this committee man Rosenburg was 42 years of age, and saved up about \$6,000, a competency for himself and wife, and his return to Germany was to spend the rest of his days in ease.

"Holy Roller" Trial

Seattle, July 7.—(Special)—By securing a ruling from Superior Judge Frater today permitting testimony of the insanity experts as to the mental conditions of George Mitchell, on trial for killing Joshua Creffield, the "holy roller" Joshua, the attorneys for the defence won the most signal legal victory during the case. From the first day of the trial the defence has been trying to get this testimony before the jury but without success, and the number of witnesses who were placed on the stand left it again without having accomplished the purpose for which they were called.

Cloudburst Reported.

Vicinity of Grand Forks Visited by a Destructive Storm.

Grand Forks, July 7.—(Special)—

About two o'clock today a cloudburst is reported as having occurred near Gilpin's ranch six miles east of Grand Forks. It tore up several hundred feet of the wagon road and quite a large section of the Vernon and Nelson telephone line. It is also reported to have done considerable damage to the Great Northern railway tracks. The damage is reported to be confined to the wagon road, telephone line and railway track.

Italy Glories in Abruzzi's Latest Feat

Scaling High Mountain in Central Africa Causes Great Enthusiasm.

Red Cross Convention Publishes a Protocol

Final Text of New Regulations Show Many Important Changes.

COKE BUNKERS BURN.

BERLIN, July 7.—The efforts of the British and private, to bring about better relations between Germany and Great Britain, have had pronounced success. Emperor William is active, outside of the regular channels, in impressing Englishmen with the fact that it is his purpose to leave nothing undone on the German side to restore agreeable relations. His Majesty met a British naval officer at a yacht club dinner at Kiel recently and talked with him half an hour on the needlessness and the harmfulness of bickering between Great Britain and Germany, and the determination on his part to preserve not only peace, but to cultivate goodwill and confidence. The German journalists who recently visited England have since their return filled the editorial pages of the most important newspapers with their observations, showing the causelessness of any ill-feeling between the two peoples and detailing a thousand arguments for peace and the co-operation of German and British friendship.

A committee is about to invite fifty British editors to make a return visit to Germany. The committee includes the presidents of the Prussian House of Lords and of the lower house of the Prussian diet and eighty other persons occupying prominent positions in political universities and financial life.

There is some expectation that King Edward will come to Germany for the christening of his grand nephew, which is to occur August 12.

Fatal Shooting.

Camden, N. J., July 7.—The coke bunker of the Camden Coke Company, which is controlled by the Public Service Corporation, was destroyed by fire today, entailing a loss of \$25,000 on the structure. The damage to the machinery and the loss on the stored coke, which burned for hours, has not been estimated yet. The bunker was of frame construction, four stories in height, and contained valuable electrical machinery.

COKE BUNKERS BURN.

Kawaneeville, July 7.—A difficulty between Bart Henley, Rosewell Daniel and Seaborn Hunt, three well known young white men, yesterday resulted in Henley being shot four times and instantly killed. After he had been beaten over the head and in the face in a horrible manner, Henley had shot Hunt with a shotgun, but the latter was not seriously injured. Daniel is charged with shooting Henley and he is now in jail.

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Band Concert

AT GORGE PARK

SUNDAY, JULY 8th, 3 P. M.

MOVING PICTURES

MONDAY, JULY 9th, 8 P. M.

SPECIAL THROUGH CAR SERVICE

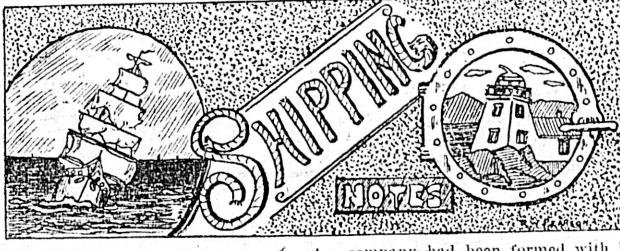
B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO., LTD.

Gentle Reminder

TO MY MANY FRIENDS AND PATRONS. My store will be closed every Wednesday afternoon at 1 p. m., beginning on the 11th July, during July, August and September.

W. O. WALLACE

THE FAMILY GROCER, COR. YATES & DOUGLAS STS. TEL. 312



During the coming week there will be four Oriental liners in port. The Empress of India is due on Tuesday from Hongkong via the usual ports, and the steamer Kaga Maru is expected the same day from Seattle to embark passengers and load outward cargo. The steamer Stentor of the Blue Funnel line, one of the round-the-world freighters which bring large consignments of general merchandise, is expected from Yokohama on the last lap of her long voyage from Liverpool on Thursday; and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner Tango Maru is expected to reach port on her second voyage on Friday. Included among the passengers of the Tonga Maru, which sailed from Yokohama on June 30, are forty Chinese students under the care of Professor Tenny of Pekin University. The students have been carefully selected from different provinces and are being sent abroad to be educated by the Chinese government. Before leaving Shanghai all had their queues cut, according to report.

The steamer Athenian left Yokohama yesterday for this port and is due on the 21st. Included in the freight ready for shipment by the steamer Stentor is a larger shipment than ever of whale products, including considerable bone secured from the sperm whale recently captured. It is not often that these mammals are taken this far north, though an evening paper says the sperm whales seldom come south of Behring Sea.

The steamer Pleiades, one of the Boston Tugboat Company's vessels, which has been diverted to the North China and Vladivostok trade, is now en route from the Orient and is due during the coming week. It is not expected that she will call at this port, as usual, en route to the Sound.

The British ship Ballechulish, which several years ago carried salmon from Victoria, is now being cleaned and painted at Victoria shrd mw mw ma painted at Tacoma. The Ballechulish will load lumber at Bellingham for Fremantle at 56s 3d.

The Beacon Rock, chartered to load lumber at Millside, on the Fraser, for Melbourne, at 35s, left the dock at Tacoma yesterday, after being cleaned and painted.

THE TEES SAILS.

Sailed Last Night for Quatsino—Unfounded Rumor of New Service.

Captain Tees, Capt. Townsend, sailed last night for Quatsino and way ports on the west coast of Vancouver island. The steamer had a good freight, including a shipment of machinery for the saw mills at Mosquito harbor, Clayoquot, several carloads of barrels for the whaling station at Sechart, and general supplies for the various settlements, mines and camps of the island coast.

The passengers of the steamer, including Prof. Conway McMillan, from Minneapolis with a party of botanical students en route to the station established by the professor several years ago at Port Renfrew. The botanical students this season will number thirty. Eight have already arrived at the station, and five left Victoria recently to journey overland to the camp.

A rumor was current yesterday that

ably these will come in due course from the department at Ottawa. Souvenirs, oilskins and other necessaries are also lacking, but the members of the crew are hopeful of receiving the needed equipment before long, now that the lifeboat has been placed in service.

SWIFTSURE LIGHTSHIP.

United States to Establish Lighthouse Off Entrance to Straits.

It seems after all that the United States government will establish a lightship off Swiftsure Bank, at the entrance to the Straits of San Juan de Fuca. Although the appropriation of \$150,000 asked for by Senator Piles was withheld from the lighthouse bill, it seems that the senator from Washington secured the passage of an amendment to the sundry civil bill, which passed both congress and senate. United States Representative Mann, whose opposition to the establishment of the lightship killed the item in the lighthouse bill, is contesting the amendment secured by the Washington senator in the bill by which the expenditure is authorized, and has served notice upon the lighthouse board that if the work is begun it will be contested.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

Ship Which Waited Four Years at San Francisco at Last Chartered.

After having lain disengaged at San Francisco since September 6, 1902, when she arrived from Swansea with coke and coal, the British ship Elliston is reported chartered. The vessel has been fixed to carry wheat from San Francisco to the United Kingdom, Havre, Antwerp or Dunkirk at 22s 6d.

The departure of the Elliston will mark the sailing of the last of the large fleet of sailing vessels which lay idle at San Francisco for several years because of low rates. Among these were the British bark Cawdor, which sailed from Tacoma with wheat this week; the British bark Buteshine, which loaded lumber for Fremantle in Tacoma last winter; and the British ship Silberhorn, which sailed from British Columbia with lumber for Queenstown in May.

STEAMER ARRIVALS.

New York, July 7.—St. Paul, Southampton; Celtic, Liverpool; Columbus, Glasgow.

London, July 7.—Carthagena, Montreal.

Glasgow, July 7.—Corinthian, Montreal.

Liverpool, July 7.—Ionian, Montreal; Genoa, July 7.—Koenigen Luise, New York.

Rotterdam, July 7.—Noordam, New York.

Hamburg, July 7.—Pretoria, New York.

Naples, July 7.—Prinza Da Albert, New York.

Queenstown, July 7.—Cedric, New York; Etruria, New York.

Mobile, July 7.—Caledonian, New York.

Boston, July 7.—Badenia, Hamburg.

STREET CAR ACCIDENT.

Lad Riding Bicycle Knocked Down and Quite Severely Injured.

Richard Hawk, son of Richard Hawk, car-repairer for the B. C. Electric Railway company, was struck by car No. 71 on the Gorge route, driven by F. Arman, motormen, shortly after 6 p. m., yesterday as the car turned from the Esquimalt road toward Craigflower. The boy, who was riding down the Craigflower hill on a bicycle when struck by the car, was seriously injured about the head, being unconscious for some time.

The boy was riding at a rapid speed and tried to swerve to cross the track in front of the car which had suddenly appeared around the corner on the curve. The fender struck his wheel and pitched him on to the fender, his head striking against the front of the car.

The motormen brought the car to a very quick stop, his promptitude in this respect exciting comment, and he sprang down from his car and lifted the boy who was unconscious and bleeding from the mouth. The lad was carried to Everett's Exchange and telephone messages sent for medical assistance. Dr. R. L. Fraser was then seen driving past and he was intercepted and went to Everett's Exchange to see the boy, who was shortly afterward sent home in a hack. The lad was severely injured about the head.

AN ASSURED FACT.

That you will enjoy a trip to the many beautiful and interesting California resorts. Headquarters for climate, fruit, flowers and sunshine.

The Royal Pacific Co.'s Scenic Shasta Route.

Cost line. Tickets, reservations and descriptive literature at Union Ticket Office, 608 First avenue. E. E. Ellis, general agent.

STOP CONSTRUCTION.

R. A. Brown Ties Up Kettle Valley Line Railway.

Grand Forks, B. C., July 7.—R. A. Brown, of Volcanic mountain fame, has stopped the grading crews of the Kettle Valley Line railroad from crossing his land at the base of Volcanic mountain. He said: "I am perfectly willing to let the Kettle Valley Line railway go through my land, providing it will pay me \$80 an acre. It will run through my land for more than a mile. A large portion of the right of way would be through Volcanic townsite. The road would also run through the dumping ground of the Volcanic mine. I want the railroad also to build a wooden arch, about an eighth of a mile long, so that I can run the slag from the mine workings over the arch. I have notified the contractors not to trespass on my land until I have been settled with. The company has only offered me \$15 an acre. I will not accept it, especially when it is paying \$50 an acre to my neighbors. I am not trying to hold the railway up, but am simply asking what I think I am legally entitled to."

TIRE THEIR FLESH.

"My children were taken with an itching, burning skin disease and tore their flesh until it was sore, and their shirts would sometimes be wet with blood. The doctor did not seem to know what ailed them and could give no relief, so I began using Dr. Chase's Ointment. Whenever it was applied it did its work well and has entirely cured them of this horrible disease"—Mrs. Lois McKay, Tilvertown, Digby Co., N. S.

A plate of the Quaker Brand canned fruits makes a delicious ending to the sumptuous meal and a pleasing dessert without any trouble, can be had at all grocers at a very low price.

Swedish millers at a recent meeting in Stockholm voted to reduce their output during the coming year by 20 per cent, or close their mills for a period of ten weeks. The employees will be hit hard by this unexpected decision. As an explanation of their action, the millers say there has been an overproduction in the past and the business is not on a satisfactory basis in consequence.

KILLED IN REVENGE.

Superintendent of Russian Railway a Victim of Discharged Employees.

Kharkov, July 7.—M. Sevanoffsky, superintendent of the Kursk-Schastopol railroad, was killed today in revenge for the discharge of several railway employees.

THE DARING BIGAMIST.

"Lord Douglas," the Darling of the Ladies, Has Been Located.

New Orleans, July 7.—Telegrams from New Iberia La say that a warrant for the arrest of John C. Cavendish, also known as Lord Douglas, has been sent to the police of an eastern city, the name of which is withheld. Cavendish who is alleged to be a bigamist married Miss Josephine Hood of New Iberia last December and since then, although the state department at Washington has searched for them, through consular officers, and the governors of Texas, Virginia and North Carolina, have offered rewards for the capture of Cavendish no trace of him could be found.

ROJESTVENSKY'S TRIAL.

Evidence Before the Courtmartial at Cronstadt.

Cronstadt, July 7.—At the court martial trial of Admiral Rojestvensky for the surrender of the torpedo boat Bedouin in the battle of the sea of Japan, the surgeons of the Bedouin today testified that Admiral Rojestvensky, owing to his wounds, was partly out of his head, irresponsible and incapable of passing orders to surrender. Lieut. Voron testified relative to the white flag incident, saying he was ordered by Captain Delcoulange, chief of Admiral Rojestvensky's staff, to secure a shot to be used in case of the appearance of a Japanese ship, but that when he came on deck with the sheet Capt. Kalanitoff indignantly threw it into the sea.

NO DIFFERENCE.

No distinction is made as to the kind of piles that Dr. Leonard's Hem-Roid cures. Piles are caused by congestion or stagnation of blood in the lower bowel, and it takes an internal remedy to remove the cause. Dr. Leonard's Hem-Roid is a tablet taken internally. It is a permanent cure and no case of piles has ever been found it failed to cure. Money back if it does. A guarantee with every package, Price \$1.00 at any druggist's, or the Wilson-Pyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls Ont.

BRITISH GROCERS' WARNING.

Cable Roosevelt That They Will Only Purchase First Class Goods.

London, July 7.—The Federation of Grocers' associations of the United Kingdom has sent the following cable message to President Roosevelt:

"We cordially support you in the action you are taking to secure such rigid inspection of American preserved provisions as will provide against the possibility of a continuance of the shocking state of affairs recently disclosed. Unless this federation, having a membership of 14,000 grocers, receives assurance that in the future American preserved provisions shall be issued with proper government certificates as to their soundness of condition for human food, our executive committee will recommend at the annual conference to be held at Sheffield July 10th that the trade cease to take stock of such goods until the required assurance shall be received."

Representatives of American meat packing houses in London regard the case of the Federation of Grocers' association as the most powerful factor in this country.

Alex. Peden, the leading tailor, is showing a handsome assortments of Harris tweeds homespuns. It is unnecessary to mention the goods to those that know what he has and it will pay those that do not know him to call and see his stock.

CARPET KNIGHTS" TO GO.

Czar Substitutes Fighting Men for Former Officers of Guards.

St. Petersburg, July 7.—The inspiration for the disorders in the guards and other troops is clearly traced to the Socialist organization. The secret police are investigating the movements of M. Alladin, the peasant leader in the lower house, hoping to connect him with the mutiny of the first battalion of the Preobrazensky regiment. In the reorganization of the guard corps, the Emperor has replaced the "carpet knight" among the officers by fighting soldiers of the type of Major General Letschitsky, the new commander of the first guard division, which includes the Preobrazensky regiment. Letschitsky has spent almost his entire life in Turkistan and the far east, commanding with distinction in China and Manchuria. He is an utter stranger at court.

The newspapers today print an open letter from the Lettish Social Democratic league of Dibrau in regard to the execution of Makovsky, a revolutionary who refused to go to the scaffold, protesting his innocence. The guards handled him so roughly that they broke his wrists and crushed in his chest. The man died before he reached the place of execution. His body, nevertheless, was strung up.

THE NEW GRAND.

Tomorrow's matinee at 3 o'clock opens the week at the New Grand. The bill includes Armstrong & Hally in "The Expressman," The Three Musical Kettles in a novelty musical act, Hildebrand and Vivian in feats of heavy lifting and strength, Harry Tolson, comedian singer and general entertainer, Frederic Roberts, in the illustrated song, "After They Gather the Hay," new moving pictures entitled "Oh, That Limburger," and Prof. M. Nagel's Orchestra in selections from Faust, by Gounod.

A DESPONDENT ROYALTY.

Son of His Former Majesty of Denmark Attempts Suicide.

Blida, Algeria, July 7.—The son of the former King of Denmark now a captive here attempted to commit suicide today, owing to depression of spirit caused by his imprisonment. King Behazin of Dahomey, West Africa, was exiled to the island of Martinique when the French conquered his country in 1894, but in April last, at his request he and his family were transferred to Algeria.

TO RENT—OFFICES.

TO LET—For a term of 2 years, the office of the C. Electric Ry. Co., corner of Government and Government streets, suitable for store or offices; moderate rent. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

TO RENT—Suite of offices on first floor in Bank of Montreal building. Occupied May 1. Apply Bank of Montreal.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Comfortable home for boy of 11 on farm during summer holidays. Terms moderate. Apply Box 806, Vancouver, B. C.

ENTERTAINMENTS

GARDEN PARTY—Under the auspices of the working societies of St. Barnabas church, at 84 North Chatham street (residence of Mr. J. Dalby), on Wednesday, July 11; to be opened at 3 p. m.

ALFRED DREYFUS' APPEAL.

Asks Court to Restore Good Name Wrongfully Taken From Him.

Paris, July 7.—In concluding his argument before the supreme court today in behalf of Alfred Dreyfus, Maire Moirard announced that Dreyfus positively refused to accept the damages which the law accords a victim of judicial mistakes and asked solely for the restoration of his honor as an officer without any proceedings against the witnesses or authors of the mistake. The arguments were then closed and the presiding judge announced that the decision of the court would be given at a subsequent session. The deliberations of the judge will begin Monday and a decision is probable by the middle of the week.

DOMINION STEEL COMPANY.

President Takes Favorable View of His Company's Prospects.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Dominion Iron & Steel company was held in Montreal last week. Mr. J. H. Plummer, president, in the chair. Mr. Plummer expressed the hope that before long the payment of dividends on Preferred stock would be resumed, and that they would in time catch up with the back installments. In his annual report he spoke, in part, as follows:

"I may say that improvements have gone on with marked rapidity since December last. The installation of new machinery has brought up the product of rough steel from 14,000 tons to 20,000 tons a month. The position has suffered somewhat by an increase during the past 12 months of the price of material necessary for running the works. In spite of all this, your directors have struggled to keep down expenses to the minimum. We have now an excellent rail mill, and no one now raises the question as to the quality. There is plenty of space capacity in the mills, and if the tonnage increases in the near future it can be attended to. Now, gentlemen, we do not say that we are satisfied with the earnings, but we are with the progress made this season, and this will in time bring increased earnings, I may tell you that \$767,000 would have been the earnings this year if we had received no bounties, but payment of the latter during the past two years has certainly assisted us in making such a favorable showing. I think this is a satisfactory condition of affairs, and I hope we may soon be in a position to have earnings to pay our way without the aid of bounties. To assure success we want a couple of years more bounties, and should the government refuse to assist us further it would be a matter of great regret."

Respecting a rearrangement of the finances, Mr. Plummer stated that the matter had never come before the board though it had been discussed privately by himself and other members. There was, in his opinion, no practical plan whereby a rearrangement of the finances would benefit the company, and there were many reasons why the banks which had come to their assistance, and had been extremely kind when the company was in a bad way, would object.

In answer to an inquiry Mr. Plummer

stated that the sum of \$100,000, figuring as sinking fund in liabilities, represented the amount which had been taken up in the last two years, and was not because of lack of funds. A call would be issued within a few days for the instalment due last



MADE IN CANADA

Sold by ALL GROCERS in Victoria.

BORDEN'S BRANDS

THE FAMOUS

"Gold Seal" and "Eagle" Brands



OF CONDENSED MILK

SUPREME FOR PURITY

"Gold Seal" Milk, - - 2 tins for 25 cents

"Eagle" Milk, - - - 2 tins for 35 cents

ARE TO EXPLOIT THE CARIBOO TRAIL

American Newspaper Men Will Secure Data for Magazines.

Messrs. D. W. and A. S. Iddings, two bright and enterprising newspapermen, special writers for American magazines arrived at Vancouver Friday morning. These young men whose home is in Dayton, Ohio; were out this way last year and explored certain parts of Northern British Columbia in the vicinity of Fort Rupert, where they traversed a country almost unknown. Their object on this special trip was to secure information for us in magazine articles regarding the native Indians of the North and that part of the country. They have written several descriptive articles regarding their trip, and one will appear in the September issue of "Recreation," a New York publication. The article deals exclusively with the northern part of the province. It is a wonderful country and is equal to, if not surpassing in grandeur and magnificence any of the world-famous fjords on the coast of Norway. On that trip the Messrs. Iddings were accompanied by an Indian guide. They are firmly convinced that in the near future this trip along the northern shores of British Columbia will become one of the most popular in the world. The technical information gained on this trip was recorded in the records of the National Geographical Society and the American Geographical Society, while the more popular writings were communicated to magazines and newspapers. They are members of the National Geographical society and Fellows of the American Geographical society, and only recently they had more honors conferred on them by being elected Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society of England.

Their object on the present trip to British Columbia is to go over the Cariboo trail and secure data for magazines and newspapers. They will spend a few days in the city, after which they will go to Ashcroft, where they will outfit for their trip along the Cariboo trail.

"At present Americans are very enthusiastic over coaching," said the elder Iddings to a reporter, "and we hope to be able to secure much information about that part of the country. It is no doubt an ideal place for coaching and any information gained by us on our travels will no doubt have a tendency to divert travel to that part of the interior, and many Americans who now go to other resorts during the summer months would come to British Columbia. After spending some time in the interior we will go east as far as Calgary, where a few days will be spent, after which we will go north to Edmonton. The Northwest is going ahead rapidly and from what we can learn there has been a large influx of settlers to the

new provinces this year."

The brothers have spent the past few years in exploring different parts of Canada, and have traversed the continent from one end to the other. In 1903 the summer was spent in the Northwest, while the following year they spent several months on Vancouver Island. They are delighted with the country and predict a great future for British Columbia. They enquired as to the objects of the Hundred Thousand Club which was recently organized in the city, and when informed that the men behind the movement were endeavoring to bring the population up to the 10,000 mark in 1910, both agreed that, judging from the rapid development of the city, that mark would easily be reached within the next five years.

CUSTOMS REPORT.

Statement Showing Big Business Done at Interior Points

As several customs ports and collecting stations this month passed from the New Westminster survey to the survey of the new chief port of Revelstoke, the amount of customs collections at each place will be interesting. The chief port, New Westminster, in the past year showed collections amounting to \$82,371.56, as compared with \$77,116 the previous year. The other places showed as follows for the year ending June 30:

Aldergrove, \$217.85; Ashcroft, \$14,124.69; Douglas, \$35,95.99; Golden, \$5048.19; Huntingdon \$22,750.75; Kamloops, \$7896.94; Ladner, \$1402.61; Revelstoke, \$22,329.64; Steveston, \$3043.42; Upper Sumas, \$146.44; Vernon, \$23,303.73; Agassiz, \$50.28; Armstrong, \$227.43; Barkerville, \$112.72; Chilliwack, \$304.64; Clinton, \$111.05; Hedley, \$94.05; Lillooet, \$43.32; 150-Mile House, \$164.24; Quesnel, \$45.92; Soda Creek, \$31.92; Laye, \$41.73.

The places that have passed into the Revelstoke survey are Revelstoke, Ashcroft, Douglas, Golden, Kamloops, Vernon, Armstrong, Barkerville, Chilliwack, Clinton, Hedley, Lillooet, 150-Mile House, Quesnel and Soda Creek.

The "Iroquois" is the first and only passenger boat that goes through the picturesque Iroquois channel the Pend Oreille Island canal and the Thousand Islands of the Gulf. Take a trip next Sunday and you will be delighted. Train leaves V. & S. station, 9:45 a.m.

Waste Not.—Use a watering can, and you won't waste the water. Galvanized iron watering cans with detachable roses and braided spouts and handles, 75¢ to \$1.10. Tin watering cans nicely japanned, 25¢ to 90¢. R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street.

NEWS NOTES OF THE DOMINION.

Drowning Accident

Severn Bridge, July 7.—Miss Mary McCully, of Toronto, was drowned in Sparrow lake yesterday. She was canoeing with her brother and younger sister when the canoe upset below the

rapids. The brother and the younger sister were rescued.

Cotton Workers' Strike

Magog, Que., July 7.—The strike of cotton mill employees of the Dominion Textile company continues and the tension between the company and the strikers is still further increased by the fact that the great majority of the print workers employees have gone out in sympathy with the cotton millers. The whole plant is idle, save for the engraving rooms.

Mill Employee Drowned

Parry Sound, Ont., July 7.—John McKeown, a young man working for Sword and Ladgate, was drowned at the grist mill while attempting to break a jam of logs.

A Forger Sentenced

Medicine Hat, July 6.—Chief Justice Sifton presided at supreme court session here today, Charles Roseleau was convicted of forgery and sentenced to three years in penitentiary.

Charged With Infanticide

Owen Sound, Ont., July 6.—Margaret Murphy, a girl employed in Allison hotel has confessed to throwing her baby out of a car window after it had died in her arms, a short distance from Chestley on Saturday night's train. Post-mortem revealed the fact that death was due to administering of carbolic acid but the mother denies having administered the poison.

BANKERS IN CONVENTION.

Bluff Point, N. Y., July 6.—The features of today's closing of the convention of the New York State Bankers association, where the election of officers and addresses by Robert B. Armstrong of New York City and others. The officers elected were: President Elliott C. McDonald, president bank of Buffalo; vice-president, Charles E. Warren; cashier, New Amsterdam bank, New York; treasurer, Hiram Rock Lockport, N. Y.

PERSONAL.

Miss Leitch, who attended the King's Daughters convention at Vancouver last week before last returned home early last week.

Mrs. J. H. Rogers, Fernwood road, accompanied by her daughters, Miss Dorothy and Miss Gladys, left on Friday for Dawson, where they will visit Mr. Clarence and Mr. Clifford Rogers who are filling lucrative commercial positions there. Both young gentlemen are sons of Mrs. Rogers.

Mrs. Berkeley, of Burdette avenue and her sons, Mr. Maurice and Mr. Cecil Berkeley, have again this year pitched their tent at a beautiful spot at Kanaka point, where they intend to remain for a couple of weeks.

Mrs. Garret Smith and son who have been staying at "Seaview," Dallas Road, for some time, have left on a visit to Mrs. Smith's father at Dallas, Texas, for the summer months.

Mrs. Thos. Johnston of Hamilton, Ont., is visiting her son G. J. Johnston. She is accompanied by her daughter and intends visiting another son in Texas before returning home.

Mrs. Lennox, wife of Dr. J. W. Lennox, of Helvetia, Arizona, arrived from

the south yesterday and is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bechtel, Douglas street.

Miss Grace Lang, late of this city, but now of Vancouver, is spending a few days with Miss Muriel Hall.

PROGRESS OF ORANGEISM.

An Article on the Aims and Objects of the Organization.

Proposed of the great celebration by the United Orange lodges of the province in Victoria on Thursday next, July 12th, the following article, contributed by a correspondent, descriptive of the aims and objects of the organization, will be of especial interest:

Orangeism dates back many years. History informs us that it had its origin from the time of the reformation downwards, the name of the Orange association is taken from that of the Prince of Orange, William III, and was assumed in honor of that prince, who, in Ireland has been popularly identified with the establishment of that Protestant ascendancy, which was the object of the Orange association to sustain.

The first lodge instituted in the village of Loughall, county of Armagh, September 21, 1795, the order soon worked its way up, and in November, 1780, it had attained the dignity of a grand lodge in Ireland, with a grand master and a grand secretary, and a formal establishment in the metropolis, and in the following year the order extended over the entire province of Ulster, and in all the centres of Protestantism in the other provinces of Ireland. In 1808 a grand lodge was founded at Manchester, England, from which warrants were issued for the entire kingdom.

The seat of the grand lodge was transferred to London in 1823, the election of the Royal Duke (Cumberland) in 1827, as grand master of England resulted in the reestablishment of the Irish grand lodge in 1828, with the duke as imperial grand master. In 1830 lodges were organized throughout the world.

In 1835 the order had in Great Britain and Ireland, 20 grand lodges, 80 district lodges, 4,500 private lodges and nearly 300,000 members. In 1830 the grand lodge of British North America was founded with Orlie R. Gowen as M. W. G. M. The order has now grand lodges in every province in the Dominion, working under the G. L. of B. N. A., with over 2,200 primary lodges with a membership of 500,000 Orangemen, and the republic south of us has 12 grand lodges, under the supreme lodge of the United States, with nearly 2,000 private lodges with a very large majority. In our own province we have 1 grand lodge, 2 Co. 4 district lodges, and 48 primary lodges, with a membership of nearly 3,000.

If the question should be asked where are these loyal Orangemen? Our answer is, go into our thirsty orchards and farm houses and you will find them; go to our villages, town or cities of this Pacific slope, and you will find them; go east, go west, north or south, from ocean to ocean, from the perpetual snows of the north to the everlasting suns of the south and you will find them everywhere, performing the noble offices of true and loyal citizenship with credit to themselves and to their country, and an honor to our order, exerting upon the world that spirit of fraternity which was ushered in upon mankind 1930 years ago, Peace on earth, goodwill to all.

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After hearing the explanation from Mr. Buntzen, the delegation left, thanking him for the privilege they had in laying in their case before him, and promising to bring the matter before the union at an early date.

NOTICE is hereby given that, within two months from the first publication of this notice, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands: Commencing at a post marked "F. W. R. N.W.C." planted south of A. H. Kelly's northeast corner, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located May 24, 1906.

F. W. ROLT.

SIXTY DAYS AFTER DATE I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following land situated on the North bank of the Copper River, about one mile and a half from the mouth:

Commencing at a stake marked B. J. Perry's N.E. corner, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Skeena Canyon, B. C., June 29, 1906.

J. F. PERRY,

J. W. Graham, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated in San Juan Islands, south of Lot 20, Range V, Comox District, B. C., thence East 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to the point of commencement.

E. N. HOWARD.

Locator.

May 22, 1906.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated in San Juan Islands, south of Lot 20, Range V, Comox District, B. C., thence East 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to the point of commencement.

BERT HAIGH.

Locator.

J. F. RITCHIE, Agent.

April 20, 1906.

my18

DANGER IN CORN SALVES.

They usually contain acids and burn the flesh. The one safe cure in liquid form is Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, which is purely vegetable, causes no pain and cures in one day. Don't forget the name—Putnam's.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

GREAT SUMMER SALE

The first week of our Great Summer Sale has kept us busy as bees. Business has been humming in every section, but we have delayed summer goods arriving. They are marked down, and go in with the rest, making one big sacrifice.

FOR QUICK CLEARANCE ON MONDAY.

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' SHADE HATS—We have a splendid lot of these, just in time for the hot weather and holidays; the regular prices are from \$1.75 to \$2.25. Sale price 50c each

CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERED HATS, a grand selection. All at \$1.25 will be sold at 30c each

SUNBONNETS—The hot weather makes these easily saleable at regular prices, but it is sale time, so we reduce them from 50c, former price, to sale price 30c each

CHILDREN'S LINEN BONNETS—To effect a speedy clearance we have cut the price right in half—

Former Prices. Sale Prices. Former Prices. Sale Prices.

65c 35c each 90c 45c each

75c 40c each \$1 50c each

\$1.50 75c each

WHITE MUSLIN BLOUSES

We have taken all our \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 this season's Muslin Blouses and marked the whole lot down to 50c each

LADIES' WHITE EMBROIDERED DRAWERS

We have no time to discriminate between 75c, 85c and 90c values. The three values go on sale at one price 40c each

CORSET COVERS

An excellent range of extremely pretty Corset Covers, the regular prices for which are from 75c to 90c. All on sale at 50c each

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director

THE DAILY COLONIST

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city), the United Kingdom or the United States, at the following rates:

One year	\$5.00
Six months	2.50
Three months	1.25

Victoria**Daily Weather**

Saturday, July 7.

Highest.....	77
Lowest.....	50
Mean.....	63
Sunshine, 12 hours, 48 min.	

Victoria Weather

JUNE

Highest temperature.....	77.5
Lowest temperature.....	43.0
Mean temperature.....	58.50
Total precipitation for the month, .65 inch; average amount, .94 inch.	
Bright sunshine, 213 hours, 18 minutes; mean daily proportion, 0.44 (constant sunshine being 1).	

RELIGION A NECESSITY.

Few persons like to take the responsibility of combating the religious views of children. It is a serious thing to give a negative bent to their minds. There is always before us the possibility that we may be wrong and that religious teaching in the main may be right. A positive belief, and a confident hope are comforting things, even if there be no foundation for them, and more especially when we cannot replace them by beliefs and hopes of some other kind. There is nothing satisfying in a negative state of existence, either in this world or one to come. A man who believes in nothing lives in a spiritual and intellectual vacuum. The strength of the church today despite the attacks of rationalism and "pure reason" consists in the fact that people require a sheet anchor of some kind. It is no use to say that we should not believe in what we cannot demonstrate or see with our eyes. The great majority accept their convictions more or less ready made, for the reason that they are disinclined to work out religious problems for themselves. But they want opinions and beliefs just the same as they want clothes and food. In the same way they want something definite and substantial, just as they want a square meal and a good fitting suit of clothes. They want to be satisfied with their religious diet. Doubt leads to spiritual dyspepsia, just in the same principle as a man who is never sure that what he eats is good for him is apt to take on indigestion in a chronic form. Therefore, it is a serious thing to unhinge the faith of young people.

Public Opinion publishes a letter from "The Life of Mrs. Lynn Linton" from a correspondent, which discusses the subject in a most sane way. Though an agnostic herself, she as the paper in question states, realized the vast importance of a spiritual sheet-anchor, to young people and to old alike. It is so interesting that we reproduce it as published. It will be found excellent as a thought tonic and as a warning to those who want their children to believe as they do. A future state is something no man can dogmatize upon, because no man can know what it is by actual knowledge or demonstration. You cannot prove that the accepted religious teachings are wrong, and a moral conviction that leads to right doing, is infinitely better than no convictions at all, which in most cases leads to indifference and loose living. Mrs. Linton wrote:

"At the risk of boring, perhaps of vexing you, I must write out my thoughts on this late craze of yours, for it is nothing else, against your children's religious life. You are doing what I should not have moral strength to do—taking on yourself the responsibility of those young souls, and destroying one of the strongest incentives that man has to be virtuous and to abstain from vice. Yet I am not a moral coward, as I think my life has proved. But the responsibility one accepts for one's own soul I certainly would not dare to accept for the souls of others—my own children above all. You talk of reason being our guide—reason of what period? of what school? Have we in the nineteenth century the few simple of Truth any more than any other age has had? What do we know of the grand mystery of life and death and pain, and the why and wherefore of things—of the whence and the whither? Can reason tell us any more than an (even so-called) revelation? Reason is silent. Reason

THE HAIRS STAY IN

Our stock has been augmented by the famous "SILVER DRAWN" English Tooth Brush. The hairs are permanently secured by SILVER WIRE and the brush is backed with SILVER WAX.

THE HAIRS CANNOT COME OUT

See the way the hairs are secured at

SHOTBOLT'S, PIONEER DRUG STORE, JOHNSON STREET

Incapable of yielding up his authority to the Douma as the Douma is incapable of judiciously exercising functions which are the inalienable birthright of a British parliament. A crisis is impending, Russia, is in fact in the midst of a great crisis, and why stultify yourself as you will do? You had them baptised, you have had them confirmed, you take them to church, and now, suddenly, because you have heard a man of whom you know nothing, whose apparent record is bad, but of whom you chose to assume all holiness and purity of motive and faithfulness to truth, you are inclined to make your children all 'rationalists'—to destroy the only real authority you have over them, and to open to them the way to corruption of morals and untruthfulness of life. You have not thought out the matter. You have neither studied nor been instructed. You have given yourself tête à basse to this man, and are now going to inflict the very worst injury you can on your children for the craze you have suddenly taken against religion. All this is not the sign of a well-balanced mind. I don't think I have ever known so restless a mind as yours, one always so seeking for change of condition. But nothing is of the same importance as this new departure of yours—so superficially come at!—of desire to destroy your children's faith in Christianity, when you have nothing better to give them. Far rather than that you should do this, cultivate your view, and let him talk to the children. If your own sense of truth is so strong that you cannot conceal your denial for the sake of their supreme good, get someone who has no doubts to strengthen that which to young people is their only safeguard. To the young and ignorant some kind of positive faith is an absolute necessity, and the best philosophers, who have thought out the matter with long and anxious care, will say the same thing. You call me 'mad' and all sorts of injurious things because I recognize this, and do all that I can to strengthen the faith, and with the faith the practising of my ignorant servants in the Christian religion, concealing from them my own disbelief as a thing with which they have nothing to do—a thing which concerns my own self only. As a member of the community I feel bound to support so far openly the Established Church. All my intelligent friends here know the real truth, and some of them are in exactly the same state as myself—unbelievers in the mythology, but conformists outwardly for the sake of the weaker brethren, and those who have children for the sake of their children. I remember hearing—brought up an atheist, say it was the most cruel thing that could be done to a child to bring him up without a definite religion. Give him the chance of a choice, and when he is old enough to reason and judge, then let him do so."

leads us to absolute agnosticism; but do you want your children to be without a guide to good living? without a God in the world? What reason have they got? When the time of youthful passions comes for your boys, will reason keep them out of the haunts of evil, or may you not hope something from the belief of the purity demanded by God for acceptance, and taught by Christ as the model for humanity? Why throw open the doors to them to every kind of sinful excess by taking from them all the restraints of religion? and why stultify yourself as you will do?

You had them baptised, you have had

them confirmed, you take them to church, and now, suddenly, because you have heard a man of whom you know nothing, whose apparent record is bad, but of whom you chose to assume all

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RUSSIA'S PROBLEMS.

The problems before the Russian government are among the most serious that ever faced statesmen in modern times. There are the immediate problems now before the Douma which form the subjects of dispute between the parliament and the government, or really between parliament and the Czar. These, however, are not the matters of the greatest moment. There are two outstanding issues, which will remain bones of contention until settled in some comprehensive way. One is the right to responsible constitutional government such as we have in the British Empire, with parliament in control of supplies. The other is the land question.

Conditions are exceptional in Russia, and the situation that has been created has not been realized by the Czar and his advisers. Things had remained practically in statu quo since the days of Peter the Great right up to the close of the Japanese-Russian war. The policy of Nicholas the present is the policy inherited from Peter, the traditions of whose reign have been closely adhered to and respected by all his successors. It is a policy out of joint with modern conditions in Europe. While under the elastic constitution of Great Britain there have been constant adaptation and development of government to new conditions, in Russia the government has stood still. The leaven of new ideas at the same time, has been at work among the people, and although its outward manifestations were repressed wherever observed, it has leavened in some measure the whole body politic. It only required a great opportunity to come to the surface.

At the end of the disastrous war the storm brewing for years broke, not with its full fury, but in sufficient force to terrify the authorities into making concessions to popular demands. But today the Czar does not appreciate the critical stage to which his government has reached. He probably seriously regrets that he ever consented to the calling together a body of representatives of the people. It was a concession wrung from him as the result of fear. It was his natural idea that the people having obtained a parliament in which has brought countless evils in its wake. In Great Britain and even in the United States the overcrowding of the cities by the people of the rural districts has created a problem that practically defies successful solution. To drive the peasants from the land will remain so until the end of the chapter. Czar Nicholas is like the Bourbons. He does not learn by experience. Indeed he cannot. He is as

interested in the inability of the Czar and his advisers to understand the needs of their

own country in the light of modern conditions and requirements. They are living in the present but thinking in the past. While there are a few turbulent and fiery spirits who would counsel bloodshed after the fashion of the French revolution, the great majority of the people are simply endeavoring if possible, to get from under an intolerable burden. They want land and the opportunity to cultivate it, as they read of farmers in America doing. They will not fly the red flag, except as the last resort. By that time the government will yield. The Douma, though a very imperfect body, has nevertheless many possibilities. Its chief use at present is as a vent for the nation's dissatisfaction, which, if the attempt had been successful in smothering it, would have manifested itself in a much more dangerous form. Russia by this time would have been writhing in blood split in civil war.

EARLY CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS.

The Montreal Herald in dealing with the history of itself made the rather broad statement that "no other Canadian paper anything approaching the same age (about 1810) has complete files." In this the editor seems to have been somewhat premature. Senator Ross writes to The Herald that "the Acadian Recorder," of Halifax, for many years a daily paper, has complete bound copies of its publication since 1813. Early numbers tell of the arrival of the Chesapeake and Shannon in Halifax on a Sunday morning when people were going to church. The battle between those two frigates took place June 1st, 1813. The despatches of the Duke of Wellington during the Continental war, as well as the battle of Waterloo, were fully given to the public in those days, as well as events of public interest from all parts of the province of Nova Scotia and Canada. Correspondence on political and religious subjects were printed, the most famous being the controversy between the Catholic Bishop Burke and the learned Dr. McCulloch, of Pictou. There was a correctness of style and composition used in those days not to be exceeded by writers of the Twentieth Century."

And the Herald does the amende honorable by stating that "The Recorder" is one of the fine old institutions of Nova Scotia, and The Herald will endeavor not to be envious of this magnificent collection of bound-up history when the time comes to wish our younger brother a happy hundredth birthday."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

A COMPARISON.

Sir—As the question of water supply is once more at boiling point, I beg to lay before you readers a comparative synopsis of the two main points at issue—the relative advantages of Elk lake and Goldstream.

This statement was prepared by request of the Property Owners' association for the better understanding of the merits of the case as between the Elk Lake and Goldstream propositions, and was submitted without comment for the information of the members of the association.

THOS. C. SGRIBY.

July 7, 1906.

Elk Lake

Watershed about 2,780 acres, alluvial soil.

Annual precipitation about 36.47 inches.

Reservoir about 603 acres.

Daily yielding capacity about 200,000 gallons.

Might be increased to about 2,416,000 gallons by raising the dam to store limit of natural supply.

Contains floating vegetable matter.

Requires filtration.

Goldstream

Watershed about 3,206 acres, rocky surface.

Annual precipitation about 71 inches per annum.

Reservoir about 563 acres in area.

Daily yielding capacity about 15,300,000 gallons.

Clear and uncontaminated.

No filtration required.

DEMAND AND SUPPLY

Elk Lake

Present daily summer consumption, 2,900,000 gallons.

Average daily consumption, 1,967,000 gallons, equal to 80 gallons per head per day.

If dam raised and all services metred would be sufficient to supply 50 gallons per head per day to a population of 50,000—say till 1931.

Pressure at city hall from 50 to 75 lbs. but drops to 20 lbs. during sprinkling hours.

Liable to be insufficient in case of fire.

Goldstream

Without metring would supply 100 gallons per head per day to a population of 120,000.

Estimated permanent pressure, 100 lbs. to 150 lbs.

Ample for all purposes.

Capital Outlay

Estimate of Esquimalt company's demand, \$2,017,037.

Estimate of Mr. Adams' valuation, \$1,203,337.

Improvements needed, \$173,137.

Annual Charges

Interest, sinking fund and maintenance, \$35,275.

This is exclusive of outstanding debts on present system.

Esquimalt company's demand, \$50,100.

TIRED, BURNING FEET

Most people have them this month, especially after an outing and a long tramp. Get some of our

FOOT POWDER

It works like a charm and makes your feet feel cool, light and easy. Next time use it freely before you go for a long walk. 25c. per package.

CYRUS H. BOWES
Chemist,
98 GOVERNMENT ST.,
Near Yates St.

**Cheep
Fruit and
Ch'cken Ranch**
Just Outside City Limits.
6 Acres in Fruit and
Vegetables,
2 Cows,
200 Chickens,
Implements,
Running Stream,
7-Roomed House,
Barns, Etc.
For Particulars, Apply
P. R. BROWN, Ltd.
30 BROAD STREET
Phone 1076. P. O. Box 428

A New Lot of Beautiful
FANCY COMBS
Just Arrived from Paris
at
Mrs. C. Kosche's
55 Douglas St.

Show Cases
We manufacture Up-to-Date Show Cases, Bank, Store, Hotel and Office Fixtures, Wall Cases, Counters, Shewlings, Mantels, Desks, Art, Grills, and Mirrors. Order Furniture a Specialty.

DICKSON & HOWES
Phone 1165. 131-133 Johnson St.

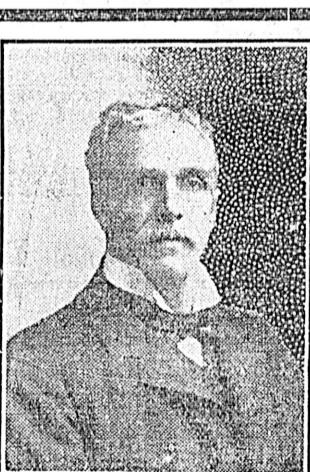
Roslyn Coal
R. DAVERNE, Sole Agent
Dealer in Wood and Bark. Office, 22 Trounce. Phone 27. Yard Phone, 268.

SPECIAL SALES

Toilet Goods Combs, Brushes, Skin Tonics, Perfumes, Etc.

B. C. DRUG STORE Tel. 355. 27 Johnson Street. J. TEAGUE, PROPRIETOR.

H. J. Bray Commission Agent
And dealer in Pickled, Dried, Smoked and Canned Fish. Consignments and Correspondence Solicited. Established 32 Years. P. O. Box 351 HONOLULU, H. T.



Specialties in Pigskin

Railway Ticket Cases, Bank Note Holders, Club Ticket Cases, Pocket Books, 50 Varieties of Pigskin Coin Purse, Ladies' Pine Purse.

ALL BEST LONDON MAKE. Fine Novelties for Tourists at

FOX'S
78 Government St.

TIMBER

1,260 acres, crown granted, on East Coast Vancouver Island—\$26 per acre. 15 square miles Timber Lease on sea coast—\$4 per acre.

6 acres in grain; 4 room cottage, barn and outbuildings; finest soil, no rock; adjoining city \$1,200

E. A. Harris & Co.
35 FORT STREET

IN SPITE OF THE HEAT

we are selling more

=GERHARD=

HEINTZMAN

PIANOS

than ever before

a personal investigation at our ware-rooms, No. 93 Government street, will make plain the reason why

Fletcher Bros.

THE LATEST OUT

THE LATEST IN

Sunny Monday Soap, 3 cakes for 25c
Gold Dust, 3 lbs. for 25c
Scouring Soap, 2 cakes for 15c
Santa Claus Soap, a cake. 5c

W. B. Hall
89 Douglas St., Odd Fellows Block
Telephone 917

I am the Man
Who Imports
CIGARETTES
FOR
LADIES

E. A. MORRIS,
Leading Tobacconist
GOVERNMENT STREET.

Use telephone to Nanaimo.

Use telephone to Chilliwack.

Use telephone to Ladysmith.

Use telephone to Vancouver.

\$1700.00

Buys a New, Modern Cottage in Good Locality and Close to Cars. \$2000 CASH, and Balance in Small Instalments.

HEISTERMAN & CO
73 Government Street.

Local News

Amherst shoes, spell economy.

Farewell Banquet.—A farewell banquet was tendered T. R. Whitley, late manager of the Chilliwack branch of the Royal Bank, by the business men of that town on Wednesday evening upon the eve of his departure for Victoria, where Mr. Whitley is assuming charge of the local branch of the bank. Mr. Whitley had resided in Chilliwack for 13 years and made himself very popular, taking deep interest in all enterprise connected with the welfare of the community.

Merchants' Picnic.—On Wednesday next there will be celebrated in this city the first merchants' and clerks' half-holiday. The stores will be closed at 1 o'clock, and an hour later a steamer, probably the Princess Beatrice, will leave the C. P. R. wharf, Belleville street, for an excursion trip among the islands of the gulf. She will stop at some convenient landing place and will return by moonlight. This outing has been arranged in keeping with the holiday, and it is hoped that many of the clerks and merchants will take advantage of the trip.

Building Progress.—D. E. Adams, of Winnipeg, has purchased two acres of land and a cottage at Oak Bay through Grant & Conyers, and the B. C. Land & Investment Agency sold 3 lots of the Seaview estate, near Hillside avenue, to F. W. Kearsey, another Eastern home-seeker. He has already commenced to build. Pemberton & Son also sold 3 lots on Victoria Crescent for a good figure; two acres at Shear bay, on which a house will soon be built, and a house and lot in James Bay.

Real Estate Activity.—Another recent arrival from Regina, W. H. Gee, has purchased through Grant & Conyers four lots just off Oak Bay avenue, on which he will erect a handsome residence. Moore & Whitington have just commenced building a \$3,000 house for G. Homer, on Carr street. Mr. Homer lately came from the Northwest. J. Colbert's handsome bungalow and 2 lots at Beacon Hill Park have been sold to Percy Criddle through Grant & Conyers, who also disposed of a cottage, including furniture, to a party from the north. Last week marked the sale of the last 1 1/2 acre block in the Fairfield estate by the B. C. Land & Investment Agency, they also sold part of the McTavish estate on Ontario street and a lot in the Hayward estate, near the fountain.

Union Club Improvements.—Extensive improvements will be commenced in a few days on the premises of the Union club. Thomas Catterall has been awarded the contract, which will altogether reach the vicinity of \$4,000. The dining room will be enlarged, and four new windows put in. When completed the dining room will be a most imposing apartment. The walls will be panelled with a burr oak background, the dado and dividing lines being of special fir, beautifully stained and polished. The folding doors and window cases will be modernized, and two new mantels with tiled grates installed. Australian mahogany, or red gum, will be laid for a new floor, which will be one of the finest specimens of this class of workmanship in the province.

Bulkley Valley.—Land has already been taken up and recorded by the representatives of three hundred and ninety families in the Bulkley valley. This is outside several large tracts that have been taken up by syndicates, and the ninety-two square miles of coal lands reserved in the valley of the Teluk river and its tributaries. The area taken up stretches from a point five miles south of Moricetown, for eighteen miles along the telegraph trail to a point practically at the confluence of the Bulkley and Morice rivers. There is yet an ample amount of surveyed land awaiting settlement. An area of 70 square miles has been staked out in range 5 of the coast district along the Bulkley, and that at present alienated does not cover one-third of the surveyed sections. The land that has been delimited in quarter sections covers the east half of township 14, the whole of townships 24, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9, and a portion of township 5.

Botanical Studies.—Leaving on the steamer Tees yesterday evening were Prof. Conway McMillan, of the University of Minnesota, with a party of university instructors and students. They are on their way to the zoological station at San Juan, where the summer course will be taken in the practical study of botany. This year Prof. McMillan will have with him at San Juan about thirty. Thirteen have already passed through the city, eight of whom are now at the station, and five more are on their way making the trip across Vancouver Island with the object in view of studying the plant life. These five, as previously mentioned, left here a month ago going in by Cowichan lake and taking the trail in the direction of the Great Central lake. Their researches should prove valuable from a scientific standpoint, making more complete the knowledge of the specimens of plant life found on the coast.

Choice Stock Arrives.—Part of a carload of pedigree stock has reached New Westminster. The bulk of the stock came from the government stock farms at Ottawa and Guelph. The greater portion of the shipment was left in the vicinity of Calgary. The animals sent here consisted of one young Berkshire boar for A. C. Wells, Chilliwack; one fine looking Suffolk ram for J. Thompson of Sardis. These came from Guelph Agricultural college. From the Ottawa experimental farm came an Ayrshire bull and three cows also for A. C. Wells. Two Ayrshire heifers for J. Thompson, Sardis, were from A. Hume of Peterborough, Ont. A young Shorthorn bull was for W. Ladner's famous herd at Ladner, and came from J. Linton of Aurora, Ont. The shipment made good time on its western journey, and arrived here in exactly two weeks from the date of starting.

Bell Cubana, the clear Havana Cigar.

Dr. H. F. Christian of Paris, the celebrated doctor on Beauty Culture, has appointed Mrs. Winch his representative for his French Toilet preparations, including Hair Destroyer, Cell killer, hair bath, Root and Cell killer, hair tonic, hair oil, hair removal, wrinkles, emolliox, plax, also age discolouration of the skin, makes old faces look young again. Hair Ellex for all hair trouble, will positively restore gray hair to its natural color. Obstethar, a sure reducer of fat. Dermathol Beautifier removes pimples, blackheads, oily skin, coarse pores. Cutta Castle Soap. Best Dental Cream, 25 cents. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call at 134 Caledonia avenue, near Quadra.

Board of Trade.—On Friday afternoon next the annual general meeting of the board of trade will be held at the board rooms. It is particularly requested that all members attend promptly as the election of officers will be the first business to be considered.

St. Andrew's Society.—Tomorrow evening the regular meeting of the St. Andrew's society will be held in Sir William Wallace hall, Broad street, when arrangements will be completed for the annual picnic. A full attendance of members is requested.

Sermon on Patriotism.—This morning at the First Presbyterian church, the Orange and True Blue Lodge with those of the Sons and Daughters of England will assemble at the First Presbyterian church. A sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. Campbell on "Patriotism and Christian Citizenship," and special music will be rendered by the choir under the leadership of J. G. Brown.

Farewell Banquet.—A farewell banquet was tendered T. R. Whitley, late manager of the Chilliwack branch of the Royal Bank, by the business men of that town on Wednesday evening upon the eve of his departure for Victoria, where Mr. Whitley is assuming charge of the local branch of the bank. Mr. Whitley had resided in Chilliwack for 13 years and made himself very popular, taking deep interest in all enterprise connected with the welfare of the community.

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K. of P. Officers.—Deputy Grand Chancellor Phil R. Smith assisted by Grand K. of R. and S. Ernest Pfeiffer and Gr. M. of E. Thomas Walker installed at the last meeting of Far West Lodge the following officers for the ensuing term: C. C., Dr. A. A. Humber; V. C., H. W. Murray; Prd. A. Hodnett, M. or W. C. H. Merkley; K. of R. and S., Harry Weber; M. of E. Sergt. S. L. Redgrave; M. at A., W. H. Johnson; I. G. J. M. Hughes; outer guard, J. W. Elliott.

Fish Through Taps.—The Colonist has just been handed a splendid pictorial beauty which came through city water mains a few days ago. The specimen is a small catfish, finely developed, which was captured as it made its egress from the tap at the residence of Wm. Hewartson, 137 Pandora avenue. Unfortunately the fish was dead when captured, the process of turning on the tap having decapitated it. Any person desirous of seeing the specimen from Elk lake may do so by calling at the Colonist office.

A Good Catch.—Yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock a large catch of salmon was landed at Mosses, Findlay, Durban & Brodie's wharf by the steamer Trader. Two trap lifts were made yesterday, one each at East Otter Point and Pedder Bay. The catch totalled about 2,500 salmon of various species. Sockeye are not running well, the number caught yesterday only being 600. A lift is being made about every two days, but shortly they are expected more plentiful and lifts will be made often. The fish is sent to the cannery on the Fraser river.

Autoists' Paradise.—Says the Nanaimo Free Press: "Good automobile roads are well known throughout the province. Yesterday Mr. Cissna, a well known Bellingham banker, accompanied by his family, arrived in the city on a visit to his brother-in-law, James Caldwell. Mr. Cissna made the trip from Bellingham to Vancouver in his big Winton touring car. He brought the car over to Nanaimo on the Joan, and before returning home will make the runs to Alberni and Victoria."

Guggenheim's Yukon.—Capt. H. H. Guggenheim has just completed the sale of his property owned jointly by himself and N. A. Fuller on Bonanza Creek, Yukon, and the water rights of that stream to the Guggenheims for \$350,000. Captain Norwood is one of the best known men in the Klondike. He went to Dawson in 1898, and for a number of years was inspector of mines resigning from that position to engage extensively in mining. Mr. Fuller is the owner of the Dawson telephone system and is also interested in other large mining enterprises.

Exams In Music.—A special despatch from Toronto yesterday is to the effect that in the Toronto Conservatory of Music examinations, Laura Elmer Irwin, Kamloops, won a partial scholarship, value \$25 for the highest standing with first class honors in the junior piano department. She also passed with class honors in the junior grade, counterpoint, and history and primary grade harmony and rudiments. Gertrude Weart of Vancouver, passed in the local junior grade and sight singing junior grade, while Emily M. Emerson, of Nelson, passed the primary grade, vocal.

Concert and Social.—The choir of the First Presbyterian church will hold a concert and ice cream social in the schoolroom of the church next Wednesday evening, the 11th inst. A splendidly varied programme has been arranged consisting of vocal solos, duets, trios, quartettes, recitations, violin solos, instrumental trios and piano solos. The following ladies and gentlemen will take part: Mrs. Wilson, Miss Gregson, Miss Howell, Miss Lewis Hall, Messrs. P. Gordon, W. D. Kinnaird, A. Bremer, A. Longfield, J. G. H. Larigan, W. Adamson, W. Macdonald, R. Wilson and J. G. Brown. Ice cream and cake, etc., will be served at the close of the concert programme.

We are clearing a lot of bound books out at 15c and 25c each. Get a few before they go. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Ltd.

Table raspberries and preserving raspberries, quality best, at J. T. McDonald's Grocery store, corner Oak Bay junction.

Poultry Wire all sizes at Cheapside.

Fine dinner sets and glassware at Cheapside.

Keep the flies out—Screen Windows and Doors at Cheapside.

Dr. F. R. Humber, who has completed his course in dental surgery is now associated with Dr. A. A. Humber, Government street, over Redfern's.

Turkish baths with massage, 219 Yates street, Phone B 725.

Wanted.—A good machine man for sash and door work; steady employment. Box 207 this office.

We are clearing a lot of bound books out at 15c and 25c each. Get a few before they go. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Ltd.

Use telephone to Ladner's.

Use telephone to Vancouver.

Use telephone to Ladysmith.

Use telephone to Chilliwack.

Use telephone to Nanaimo.

Use telephone to Ladysmith.

Use telephone to Vancouver.

SPORTS

LACROSSE

Protest Decided

In an appeal as to the game won by the Centrals on June 8, made by Victoria West on the ground that full time was not played, the facts so far as the board of managers has been able to secure them are as follows:

1. The captain of Victoria-West team declares that arrangements had been made before the match, at the time over 3 minutes were taken off. The captain of Centrals team declares that no such mention was made. Referee Yorke declares that after the captains and he had met on the field and arranged details, Sweeney of the Centrals went to his end, and Crocker of the Victoria Wests, after going some distance away, called out to him (Yorke), "Take off time over 3 minutes."

2. The referee declares that owing to the lateness in the arrival of the Centrals, he was obliged, in order to have the game played before darkness set in, to cut down all possible loss of further time, and therefore went to the time-keepers and told them "not to take off time unless he told them to."

3. The time-keepers declare that owing to the injuries received by players, especially the Centrals' goal-keepers, there were certain full time delays and that at least of them lasted 4 minutes, whilst two others lasted together nearly another minute, but they receiving no order from the referee, including these delays in the game.

These are the facts as presented.

As to (1), the board cannot accept the calling out by a captain to a referee as an arrangement between all parties.

As to (2), all local games are played under the rules of the B. C. R. A., and the government's own Rule 9, section

50, give the referee power to fine the

Centrals one goal for 10 minutes' delay,

and at the expiration of 20 minutes the game could have been awarded to Victoria

West, who appeared on the grounds at the specified time. But this power, which is alone in the referee's hands, was not used, and he therefore fell back upon cutting down any further delays than in this matter had to follow the rules.

As to (3), the time-keepers' conflict in the rules as to the time limit for injuries.

In the rules in the hands of all our players, rule 4, section 5, whilst rule 9, section 17, makes it 3 minutes. This conflict of order was brought up at the last annual meeting, and the whole of rule 4, section

50 was cut out, and therefore has no bearing on the present appeal. Rule 4, section 17, was also amended by inserting the word "actual" before "play," which means that whatever time is set for each quarter the full time of that quarter has to be played whatever delays may happen during that quarter.

The board interprets these rules to mean that not even a referee can make order about the duration of a game. Once agreed upon, injuries and stoppages do not count.

The board, under the circumstances, in view of the game's proposed duration, did not play, and so even a game as that in question, anything might have happened in practically another quarter.

With these facts before the players, the board feels that the sportsmanlike spirit of both clubs will see at once that one course is open to us, namely, to order that the game be replayed (if such be necessary) after the game that yet remains to be played, which latter game must be played within two weeks from date.

W. W. BOLTON,
For the Board of Managers.

In the East

Montreal, July 7.—An enormous crowd

witnessed the game today between the

Shamrocks and Montreals. The Shamrock led at the third quarter, 10-6.

McNamee 7, Toronto 5.

THE TURF

Praise Victoria Horse

In referring to the horse races at Edmonton on Monday last, the Bulletin says: "The feature of the day was the wonderful performance of Capt. John, W. G. Stevenson's horse from Victoria. Capt. John is a 5-year-old, and, although he has been trained heretofore, this is his first appearance on the authorized track. If his work yesterday is to be taken as any criterion, he is certainly going to become better known on the turf in this country. He was entered in two races, the green trot or pace, which he won in two heats, and the 225 trot, which he won in three out of four heats, making the wonderful record for a green horse of going 6 miles, winning 5 heats, never breaking but once, and getting into 225 heats in a row." It is only fair to say that Capt. John was really crowded for a burst of speed all day, was in the second heat of the green race, which he made in 2:24. This gives him a mark, but the driver, who displayed remarkable generalship all through the races, evidently did not intend to turn him loose for any mark lower than was necessary to get the money. The fans today are figuring whether horse could have been beaten on all the time he was in, and he will certainly be a hot favorite for times past the 20 class hereafter."

In another paragraph it says: "The green race, which was second, was chalked up for two in three, but Capt. John taking two straight, the race was finished in short order."

In referring to the 225 trot or pace, it says the horses made up every heat, and the race was repeated so often and in every heat, that it looked like a deliberate attempt to scare Capt. John to death. In the first heat Capt. John won by a nose from Endil H. in 2:27. In the second heat Capt. John broke badly and thereby lost all chance of the heat, and the driver, J. Millington, showed his judgment by easing him up and finishing just inside the winning post.

The third with the heat of the day, Dan Patch took the pole and Capt. John dropped in nicely behind. Billy R. and Endil H. formed something that looked from the grand stand suspiciously like a pocket, but Capt. John kept right along putting away until the last quarter, when he swung out, came round the turn wide, and dropped into the stretch alongside Billy R., reaching the wire a bare whisker after as pretty a burst of speed as was ever seen in a green race. The fourth heat was Capt. John all the way, winning in 2:28.

CRICKET

Victoria Wins

The match played yesterday afternoon on the public sports-ground between the Victoria Cricket club and a scratch eleven captained by D. Menzies, resulted in a win for the club by 90 runs. In the absence of the Victoria skipper, Q. D. H. Warden captained the club eleven, and winning the toss elected to bat. Chieftly owing to the splendid innings of L. S. V. York, who going in first walked down, carried his bat for 87 runs, the V. C. C. club compiled the respectable total of 130 runs.

C. Schenck was the most successful bowler for the scratch team, obtaining 5 wickets at a cost of 53 runs.

Mr. Menzies' eleven only put together 83 runs, mainly owing to the splendid bowling of W. York, who obtained 8 wickets for 29 runs.

THE RIFLE

At Clover Point

The regular weekly shoot of the Fifth Regiment, C. A. R. I. association held at Clover Point range yesterday afternoon was marred by the high wind which prevailed; many of the scores suffered accordingly, especially at the six hundred yard range. A pleasing feature of the shoot

was the splendid shooting of the second class shots, one of whom, Corp. Strachan, placed numerically for first place.

Considerable interest was added to the afternoon's sport by the shooting off of a tie for Captain Angus' spoon June 30th. Corp. Strachan and Parker and Gr. Corp. Nell participated. The conditions were five shots and a sighter at 600 yards, B. C. R. A. rules. After an exciting contest Corp. Parker won with a score of 19, out of a possible 25.

The spoons whittened for June are as follows:

Mrs. Blizzard's spoon, \$90, 900, 1,000 yards—Gr. W. Duncan, 70, 88.

Mr. Billard's spoon, 200, 500, 600 yards—Sergt. G. S. Carr, 101.

Captain Angus' spoon, \$90, 900, 1,000 yards—Corp. A. C. Boyce, 67.

Captain Angus' spoon, 200, 500, 600 yards—Corp. R. Parker, 82.

The following are the ten best scores for the day:

Sergt. G. S. Carr 200, 500, 600 yards 74

Corp. R. Parker 33, 39, 25, 88

H. Sergt. Richardson 22, 32, 21

Corp. R. Parker 28, 30, 26, 87

Corp. R. Parker 32, 32, 17, 81

Corp. R. Parker 30, 32, 18, 80

Gr. G. Nell 27, 24, 27, 79

S. M. E. McDougall 30, 26, 23, 79

S. S. W. H. Lettell 23, 24, 30, 78

Sergt. A. Richardson 22, 27, 27, 76

The acting secretary wishes to notify members of the range will be open for practice of Tuesday and Thursday evenings, to enable those who intend taking in the B. C. R. A. meet to get a little extra practice.

THE GUN

The first shoot for the Curtis Harvey cup will take place at the Willows traps this morning, commencing at 10 o'clock. The competition is open to members of both the Capital and Victoria Gun clubs, and it is expected that a large number will be on hand to turn his chance in securing the beautiful trophy. Before the big match is commenced, for which several prizes will take place, for which several prizes will be offered. The conditions will be 25 birds at unknown angles, and the following three handsome prizes have been offered: 1st, 6-1/2 lb. keg of Empire smokeless powder; 2nd, 3 lbs. of Empire smokeless powder; 3rd, 2 lbs. of Empire smokeless powder.

THE OAR

The next club regatta of the J. B. A. will be held on Saturday, July 21. This year we are likely to be the most interesting of its kind to be held during the summer months, and it is expected that there will be more entries in the club fours than in any previous regatta. From present indications at least eight crews will compete, and along with skin races and various canoe events, a very fine programme is anticipated. All crews who intend participating have announced to try, and it is expected that the races will be more closely contested than in any previous regatta. From

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THE THIN MAN.



USTOM tailors and "ready-made" manufacturers will tell you the "thin man" is the easiest physique in the world to fit.

They cut down a size larger and rig him out somehow.

With us the thin man is neither more nor less difficult than any physique.

We recognize in him a type just as the stout man or the regular man are considered as types—and tailor suits especially for his figure.

Then each Semi-ready suit is tailored to the try-on stage.

You can prejudge effect of color and design and fit before you buy, whatever may be your physique.

Suit delivered two hours after fitting.

Semi-ready Tailoring

THE CITY CHURCHES

First Presbyterian.

The Rev. Dr. Campbell, the pastor, will occupy the pulpit but morning and evening, the members of the Orange lodges in the city, the Sons of England and Daughters of England will attend the morning service, occupying the centre seats in the auditorium of the church. Sunday school at the usual hour, 2:30 p.m.

First Congregational.

Congregational Pandora and Blanchard streets.

Morning service at 11, evening service at 7; subject, "The Carpenter's Son," by the Son of a Carpenter. Mechanics specially invited to evening service, as a mechanic is going to preach. Strangers cordially invited to all services.

Calvary Baptist.

The pastor, Rev. F. T. Tapscott, will preach on both occasions. Evening theme, "The Talk by the Way," evening, "A Desperate Remedy for a Desperate Case."

Purviside Mission.

Sunday school at 2:30. Mr. J. Haynes will preach in the evening.

Church of Christ.

(Christian Endeavor.)

Meeting at No. 123 street at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All are invited.

Christadelphians.

Bi-annual lecture A. O. U. W. hall; 7 p.m.

Mr. Backlin will take for his subject,

"The Destiny of the British Empire, as Revealed in the Scriptures of Truth." All welcome.

Christian Science.

Regular services held every Sunday morning at the Christian Science reading room, St. Pandore street, at 11 o'clock.

Subject today, "Sacraments."

Universal Brotherhood.

Universal Brotherhood Centre No. 87 holds a public meeting at 28 Broad street; every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, when short addresses on living questions of the day are given and questions answered.

Non-political and unsectarian. All are invited.

Emmanuel Baptist.

Rev. E. Le Roy Dakin, B. A., pastor. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible school at 2:30 p.m. The subject of the pastor's address for the day are, "The Soul's Reach," and "Stretching Forward." All welcome.

Centennial Methodist.

Rev. S. J. Thompson, the pastor, will conduct the services at the usual hours.

Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30. Strangers welcome.

St. Paul's Church, Victoria West.

Rev. D. MacRae, pastor. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school 2:30.

St. John's.

Rev. Percival Jenks will preach in the morning and Rev. A. J. Ard, M. A., in the evening; subject, "Man and Mercy."

St. Andrew's Presbyterian.

Services will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 2:30. Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A., pastor.

St. Barnabas.

There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a.m., choral matins and litany at 11 a.m., choral evensong at 7 p.m. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher for the day. All seats are free.

Church of Our Lord.

There will be services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., with sermons by Rev. T. W. Gladstone. Subject, "Duty of Mercy."

St. Andrew's Presbyterian.

Services will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 2:30. Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A., pastor.

REDISTRIBUTION OF WARDS.

Matter to Be Again Considered at the Council Meeting Tomorrow.

At the regular meeting of the city council tomorrow evening the board will have under consideration the report of the city assessor dealing with



Your larder is incomplete without a full line of Crescent Brand goods. When you purchase baking powder, coffee, tea, spices, extracts, etc. Be sure the Crescent mark is on each package, for the contents are guaranteed to be pure and wholesome. . . .

CRESCE
NT MFG. COMPANY
SEATTLE, U.S.A.

Kilalo Homespun SUITS

\$10.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00

FLANNEL and OUTING SUITS

\$6.00, \$7.75 and \$8.50

B. Williams & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS
SEMI - READY TAILORING

Semi-ready Tailoring

THE GILBRETH SYSTEM

AND THE

COST-PLUS-A-FIXED-SUM CONTRACT

AND THEIR ADVANTAGES TO

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

In every building operation there are three parties, the owner, the architect or engineer, and the contractor. To get the best results in any construction work it is evident that the architect and contractor must co-operate to the fullest extent. Proper co-operation is impossible when an architect is forced to work with a contractor who skimps his building or who employs inferior materials. Moreover, under such conditions, the structure is bound to suffer and the architect is sure to come in for a big share of the blame. Unsatisfactory results like these occur with great frequency in work done on the lump-sum basis, because the lump-sum contractor, to save himself from loss, often resorts to makeshifts at the expense of the architect's reputation and the owner's pocket. In other words, the lump-sum contractor often works against the interests of architect and owner.

The cost-plus-a-fixed-sum contract by eliminating this division of interest, assures co-operation between contractor and architect. The cost-plus-a-fixed-sum contract fixes the contractor's profit at the start and thereby removes from him all temptation to do any but the most satisfactory work. His interest is thus made one with the architect's, since both are trying to produce the best results. Naturally the owner reaps the benefit of this unity of effort.

The Gilbreth System has been developed to utilize the cost-plus-a-fixed-sum contract to maximum advantage. It is a system of organized co-operation perfected by years of experience. It is a system under which red tape is eliminated, the maximum of result is obtained, and speed, economy and efficiency are made dependable quantities.

Under this system the architect finds that the co-operation assured by the cost-plus-a-fixed-sum contract extends throughout the entire work of construction. This is why the Gilbreth System and the cost-plus-a-fixed-sum contract appeal so powerfully to architects and engineers, and also why any architect or engineer who has worked with us once is pleased to work with us again.

We solicit an opportunity to explain our system in detail to architects and engineers particularly and to owners generally.

DOMINION ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION CO.

LIMITED,

GENERAL CONTRACTORS,

SOVEREIGN BANK BUILDING

MONTREAL

THE STOUT MAN.



HEN a man gets into Semi-ready types E, F or G, he thinks he must get his clothes custom-tailored.

We tailor suits just as surely perfect for the stout man as the thin.

With our systems of physique types we know the exact measurements for each suit part—a man need not consider himself out in the cold because his waist measurement goes over 36 inches.

You get all the Semi-ready advantages—expert service on each part—the suit made to the try-on stage, so that you can prejudge effect and fit before you buy.

Money back for any dissatisfaction. You cannot suffer any loss for a trial.

would divest myself of clothing that would interfere with my movements as quickly as possible and go and help him.

Q.—Is it in your opinion right to take a person who, although disabled, is quiet and not struggling? Ans.—I would use the shoulder grip.

Q.—What would you suggest? Ans.—An oasis or a lifebelt or a board.

Q.—How would you approach a person struggling and drowning in the water?

Ans.—I would approach him from behind;

Q.—Clutched by a drowning person, how should you release yourself, Ans.—

would dive or sink with him, and then he would let go.

Q.—Describe the best way of rescuing a person who, although disabled, is quiet and not struggling? Ans.—I would use the shoulder grip.

Q.—What would you suggest? Ans.—An oasis or a lifebelt or a board.

Q.—How would you approach a person

struggling and drowning in the water?

Ans.—To establish normal breathing.

Q.—Describe shortly how to effect the

movements of breathing in the apparently drowned? Ans.—Expand and contract the chest by using the arms.

Q.—What is the cause of death in drowning? Ans.—Want of air.

I will give further details of the competition at a later date.

JAN ST. CLAIR,
The Swimming School, Victoria, B. C.

Use Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) to wash woollens and flannels, you'll like it.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$4,000,000.00
CAPITAL PAID UP \$3,930,000.00
RESERVE FUND \$3,930,000.00

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued. Sterling and Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT—Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest paid at highest current rate from date of opening account, and compounded half-yearly.
Victoria Branch, J. S. GIBB, Manager

We will buy any part of Fifty-thousand Shares of

International Coal & Coke

AT 50 CENTS.

WE WILL SELL

Any Part of 10,000 Shares of This Stock at

55 CENTS.

British American Trust Co., Ltd.

Harold M. Daly, Manager
Telephone 319
Offices: Cor. Broad & View Sts
VICTORIA, B. C.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE LOCAL MARKETS

The fruit market in the city yesterday was especially busy, it being the shipping day for the North. A good shipment of fruits left for the Northern ports on account of the different prices being so low. A fine crop of local tomatoes is now being gathered; they are much finer than last year. An important article, strawberries are now on their last legs, and can hardly be obtained wholesale, but they are compensated for in the market by the fine cherries and currants which can be bought. Cherries at 10c. per lb. are sometimes almost as large as plums, and their taste is quite up to the mark.

The Victoria creamery butter rose in price 5c. per lb. during last week, and the example will probably soon be followed by the other Island creameries. The foodstuff market has had two advances during the week, owing to large shipments made to the upper country. The price of household flour remains stationary.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

VEGETABLES.

Laparagus, per lb. 15
Eets per sack 25
Cabbage, per lb. 3
Carrots, per sack 1.50
Cauliflower, per doz. 1.80
Parsnip, per lb. 1.50
Lettuce, per crate 1.75
Turnips, per sack 1.25
Potatoes (Island) 17.00
Totatoes (new Island), per lb. 1.50
Potatoes (California), per sack 3.00
SilverSkin onions, per lb. 4.50
Tomatoes, local 2.50
Tomatoes (California) 2.50
Turnips, per sack 85
Peas (California) per lb. 5

FRUIT.

Cooking Pgs 8 to 15
Figs, Smyrna, per lb. 15 to 25
Peaches (California), per lb. 25
Goosberries, 2 lbs. 25
Grapefruit, per doz. 10
Avocado, per lb. 10
Lemons (California), per doz. 10
Coconuts, each 15
New canned currants 10
Best Sultanas, Smyrna 15
Small Sultanas 15
Table grapes 25, 35, 55
Oranges, per doz. 35 to 75
Grapes, per lb. 35
Bananas, per doz. 35
Apples, 2 lbs. for 25
Strawberries, 2 boxes for 25

FOODSTUFFS.

Oats, per ton \$30.00
Wheat, per ton \$35.00
Barley, per ton \$30.00
Hay (Island), per ton \$10.00
Straw, per bale, per ton \$12.00

Flour, per ton 65
Portion of (Island), per lb. 1.50
Corn, cracked, per ton 35.00
Rolled oats, per 7-lb. sack 1.50
Calgary Hungarian pat. bbl. 1.50
Hungarian, per bbl. 1.50
Royal Household, per sack 1.50
Pastry Flour 1.40
Flake, per sack 1.40
Middlings, per bag, 100-lbs. 1.35
Bran, per 100 lbs. 1.25
OIL
Coal oil (Pratt's), per can \$1.50 to \$1.60

Keep the flies out—Screen Windows and Doors at Cheapside.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Victoria, July 7—8 p. m.

SYNOPOSI.

The pressure is giving way on the coast, but a low area maintains its position over the Rocky Mountain region both in British Columbia and the North Pacific states. Thunderstorms with light showers occurred in eastern Oregon and Washington, but with these exceptions fair sunnier weather continues throughout the West. Temperatures have been somewhat lower at most stations, though still high in California, reaching 106 at Red Bluff.

TEMPERATURE.

Victoria 50 Max. 77
Vancouver 51 78
New Westminster 52 76
Kamloops 70 96
Barberville 48 88
Simpson 50 70
Alberni 42 73
Dawson, Y. T. 48 76
Calgary, Alta. 51 81
Whistler, Man. 58 81
Portland, Ore. 58 88
San Francisco, Cal. 42 62

FORECASTS

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time)

Sunday—Cloudy and slightly: Moderate or fresh northwesterly; generally fair, with stationary or low temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds; generally fair, with stationary or low temperature.

NEIL F. MACKAY,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works,
Lands and Works Department, Victoria,
B. C., May 9, 1906.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

LEAD STOCKS ar. ar 140. ar. 61/4

New York, July 7.—Until it was unexpected by the publication of the weekly bank returns today, the stock market showed the good effect of a turn in favor of the support of the market, which appeared yesterday. A stimulating influence appeared yesterday, when the money market was reported easier, other speculative leaders moved upwards concurrently. Covering of shorts for outstanding bear accounts admittedly played a large part in the buying. The gains were abruptly lost upon the appearance of the bank statement, which was a decided disappointment. Preliminary estimates of the bank's currency movement and given rise to hope of small gains in cash. The requirements of the market panted to comply with the new law increasing the proportion of reserve to be held in their vaults has been discussed for some time, but it was not suggested that the withdrawal of the amount needed would be deferred until the exact date of the required change. The banks' loss of \$6,000,000 cash during the week points to the procedure having been followed. Rates for sterling exchange were maintained in the market, and with the money market was reported easier, prices made some recovery again near the end. All the closing was steady. Total sales of bonds, par value, \$2,000,000.

JAMES PARKER,
JOHN TAYLOR DEAVILLE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the land in Range V. of the Coast District, described as follows:

Commencing at a post marked J. P. & T. D. S. W. corner, set on the high water line of the East shore of Portland Inlet, about 3 miles south of Low Point, thence 20 chains east, thence 20 chains north, thence 20 chains more or less to the east shore of Portland Inlet, thence southerly along the shore to the point of commencement, containing 40 acres more or less.

Dated this 14th day of May, 1906.

DAVID A. REARICK.

TAKE NOTICE that, 60 days after date, we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the land in Range V. of the Coast District, described as follows:

Commencing at a post marked J. P. & T. D. S. W. corner, set on the high water line of the East shore of Portland Inlet, about 3 miles south of Low Point, thence 20 chains east, thence 20 chains north, thence 20 chains more or less to the east shore of Portland Inlet, thence southerly along the shore to the point of commencement, containing 40 acres more or less.

JAMES PARKER,
JOHN TAYLOR DEAVILLE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licenses to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated in Rupert District, Vancouver Island, and lying between Beaver Cove and Nimpkish Lake:

No. 1. Commencing at a stake marked R. C. H. and S. W. corner, placed about five miles south of Beaver Cove, the southeast corner of T. L. 10, thence running 80 chains north, thence running 80 chains south, thence running 80 chains west to place of commencement.

H. C. H. and S. W. corner, placed about five miles south of Beaver Cove, the southeast corner of T. L. 10, thence running 80 chains north, thence running 80 chains south, thence running 80 chains west to place of commencement.

JOHN GEORGESON,
Galiano Island.

NOTICE

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name without my written order.

JOHN GEORGESON,

Galiano Island.

(Reported by E. W. Stevenson.)

New York, July 7.—The following quotations ruled on the stock exchange today:

Open, High, Low, Close

A. T. & S. F. 883 883 874 874

do. pf. 994 994 994 994

B. & O. 1105 1174 1106 1174

B. R. T. 75 75 74 74

C. & O. 504 504 504 504

C. P. & St. P. 1715 1735 1735 1725

O. & W. 1592 1592 1592 1592

W. & W. 1592 1592 1592 1592

Y. & P. 1592 1592 1592 1592

Quit "Wondering" about servants--the best are the ad.-reading kind

ONE CENT A WORD EACH ISSUE

Swinerton & Oddy

Financial and Insurance Agents. Notaries Public.
102 GOVERNMENT STREET.

9 ROOMED DWELLING--Just completed, in good location, all modern conveniences; lot 68x120; concrete fence and walk. Only \$2,650.

FURNISHED HOUSE, on St. Charles street; 4 rooms, \$80 per month. To rent--South Saanich \$150 per year. 25 ACRES Lake district; 7 acres cleared, barn, stable, poultry houses, etc.; 3 roomed dwelling, \$2,700.

SEAVIEW--Splendid building sites, just off Hillside avenue. \$110 to \$200 per lot.

ACRE BLOCKS

ON SAANICH ROAD--Near terminus of proposed extension of tram line; cultivated land, particularly adapted for fruit growing--\$4500.

8 1/2 ACRES--Six miles out; good land, easily cleared. Only \$75 per acre.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE on improved real estate, security at current rates of interest. Insure in the Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.

E. A. Harris & Co.

35 FORT STREET

\$5,250--138 acres, 30 cultivated, suitable for dairy; fine house; Cowichan, \$3,000; 70 acres, all good bottom land, 23 cultivated, 50 fenced; Cowichan, \$2,500--50 acres, 30 cultivated; South Saanich--8 acres; small cottage; Deadman's River, \$1,500--37 acres, 90 cultivated; 5 room cottage; good land.

\$2,000--200 acres, 10 cultivated; cottage, orchard; Cobble Hill.

\$2,000--75 acres; 6 room cottage, with furniture, barn, good water; Hill Bank Terms.

\$2,500--100 acres, 40 cultivated, 20 slashed; 5 room house, barn. Easy terms. Cheapest farm on the market at Shawlinian, \$600--2 corner lots, Oak Bay avenue, west of Foul Bay road.

MATRON WANTED

Applications for the position of Matron up to the 12th instant. Salary \$600 per month, duties to commence 1st August. Applicants must be certified Nurses. Send applications to

S. GOUGH, Secretary

RESIDENCE WANTED

WANTED--By man and wife, small well furnished house, desirable location. Box 279 this of.

FOR SALE--RESIDENCE

\$1,250--Cottage and large lot, South Turner street; 1250 sq. ft. balance at 6 per cent, if desired. Address P. O. Box 141.

FOR SALE--Must be sold. Large house on double corner lot close to town, very cheap and on easy terms as owner leaving city by end of month. Apply Helsterman & Co.

FOR SALE--Small cottage. Apply 81 Douglas street.

FOR SALE--A good dwelling house and large lot, close to Fort street car. Price \$1,750. Apply Helsterman & Co.

FOR SALE--Lot 60x120, corner of Cook and Johnson; 2 cottages; all modern conveniences. Address Box 245 this of.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE--Cigar and candy store. For value of stock apply premises, 83 Johnson street, corner Broad.

FOR SALE--NORTH SAANICH HOTEL. This well known licensed hotel can be had at a moderate price and on easy terms. Its location is unexcelled, and in the hands of the right man will be a money-maker. Property consists of 4 acres land, good buildings, etc., and can be had as a going concern. Apply to Helsterman & Co., Victoria, myl

WANTED--TO PURCHASE

WANTED--At once, a Melotte or Alpha Lamb separatory; must be in good order. Apply, stating price, Box 19, Higgins P. O., South Saanich.

WANTED--Timber limits, crown granted or leasehold. Address Box 214 Colonist office.

WANTED--A general store (country preferred) or commission business. Apply Colonist Branch, Vancouver.

WANTED--To buy old postage stamps used on letters between the year 1850 to 1870. Address G. R. Cox, care of Post Office, Vancouver, B. C.

WANTED--Boiler from 1 to 4 horse. Box 136, City.

WANTED--Small ranch, suitable for pony raising, fruit etc; few acres cleared, no coast preferred. Rent moderate; view to purchase. State all particulars. Box 146 Colonist office, Victoria.

FOR SALE--BOATS

FOR SALE--3 motor launches--one 22 foot and two 16 foot. Apply R. F. Stephens, Craigflower road.

FOR SALE--Naphtha launch Blanche, of the following dimensions: Length, 25 feet; beam, 6 feet 3 inches; depth, 2 feet 6 inches; in first class condition. For particulars apply to E. B. Marvin & Co., 71 Wharf street.

WANTED--MALE HELP

WANTED--Smart youth for grocery business; experience necessary. Apply 502 Colonist.

WANTED--Caretaker and night watchman wanted at H. M. Naval Yard, Esquimalt. Wages, \$40 per month with free quarters and water. Applications should be made in writing to The Admiralty Agent, H. M. Naval Yard, Esquimalt.

WANTED--Position as housekeeper educated middle-aged woman, "Ems," 88 Kingston street.

WANTED--A useful lad about 15 years, on a small ranch; must understand housework. 60 Rae street.

WANTED--Six experienced men for harvesting and ordinary farm work; also boys for light harvesting. Apply 60 Rae street.

WANTED--Men everywhere--Good pay--to distribute circulars, adv. matter, tack signs, etc. No canvassing. National Adv. Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED--Boy for dairy. A. J. Potts, Macaulay Point.

WANTED--Two strong boys to learn trade. Apply Albion Store Works.

WANTED--Salesman and collector. Apply at 165 Johnson street after 6 p. m. Je21

WANTED--Boys at B. A. Paint Co. Je3

WANTED--Messenger boys. Apply C. P. Telegraph Co.

WANTED--Men everywhere--Good pay--to distribute circulars, adv. matter, tack signs, etc. No canvassing. National Adv. Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP

WANTED--Girl, 16 or 17 years old, to do light housework; hours from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.; wages, \$15 per month. Apply Box 503.

WANTED--Girl to take care of baby and assist in housework; good wages. Apply Maryland Restaurant, 87 Government street.

WANTED--Chambermaid at the New England hotel.

WANTED--A useful maid for family of two children; plain cooking, housework etc. References required. Apply 60 Rae street.

SEWING MACHINE OPERATORS--Tanner, Beeton & Co.'s shirt and overall factory, Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C.

EXPERIENCED GIRLS WANTED AT THE Colonist Binder.

WANTED--Several maids, general help, housemaids, nursesmaids, cooks, etc. Apply at once 60 Rae street.

WANTED--Young girl to take care of baby and assist in housework. Apply 21 South Turner street.

WANTED--A strong woman to attend invalid and do light housework. Apply 54 Fort street.

WANTED--A useful housekeeper for bachelor's home. References required. Apply 60 Rae street.

WANTED--An experienced waitress for the country; \$30 and fare paid. Apply 60 Rae street.

WANTED--An experienced nurse for infant; wages \$25. References required. Apply 60 Rae street.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE

WANTED--Young woman wishes to take care of invalid--\$25 per month. Apply Box 295 Colonist.

WANTED--Day work by woman, cooking preferred. Address Box 291 Colonist office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE

WANTED--Painting, day work; good work guaranteed. Apply W. Eden, Foul Bay.

WANTED--By man of 40, with family, position on farm; would require house and some land. Box 290 Colonist.

TO RENT--RESIDENCES

TO LET--Verdiner avenue, new modern bungalow, P. R. Brown, Ltd., 30 Broad street.

TO LET--Five roomed new cottage; electric light and modern conveniences. Collinson.

TO LET--Handsome five roomed cottage, all modern conveniences, well situated, close to car; no children; \$12, including water. P. R. Brown, Ltd., 30 Broad street.

DUNCANS--To let, cottage containing 3 bedrooms, drawing, sitting room, hot and cold water, large kitchen with cooking range. Apply W. P. Jaynes, Duncan.

TO LET--Partly furnished or unfurnished house. Apply Johnston's Nursery, St. Charles street.

TO LET--Furnished, a bright, comfortable home; 3 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms (James Bay), electric light and modern conveniences. Rent moderate. Apply 60 Rae street.

TO LET--Partly furnished or unfurnished house; six rooms, comfortably furnished, electric light, hot and cold water, etc., etc.; suitable for a couple; within a few minutes of post office and car line (Fort). Apply 100 Rae street.

TO LET--Furnished and unfurnished cottage; \$7.00. Williams, 104 Yates.

FOR SALE--FARM LANDS

FOR SALE--Ranch for sale within one mile of Cowichan station, on Kokslis river; 13 acres suitable for fruit, poultry, etc.; 7 acres slash; 2 acres timberly on river bank; good furnished house, a quantity of tools, implements, and more than 4,000 feet of timber. If live snap for \$1,200 cash; no offer. If not sold before August 10 will be withdrawn. M. H. Pigon, Cowichan station.

FURNISHED ROOMS--In private houses, with or without board, excellent service, etc.; phone and all conveniences; only first class applicants considered. Box 160 Colonist.

TO LET--Furnished housekeeping rooms; electric light and bath, at Elsmere House, 104 Pandora street. Apply 97 Quadra street.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOMS, 44 Rae street.

FOR LET--Party of gentlemen can have rooms, with or without board, in private houses, smoking and sitting room, private or shared. House first class in all appointments, etc. Phone and all conveniences. Box 157 Colonist.

FOR LET--Furnished room, overlooking the sea, Esquimalt road and Dalton street.

TO LET--Furnished housekeeping rooms, with bath, 118 Fort street.

TO LET--Furnished rooms with board; new modern house, piano, telephone, etc.; moderate terms. "Bellevue," Quebec streets, third house from Government Building.

TO LET--Furnished room; in private family, electric light, bath, modern, new house, 114 Michigan street.

TO LET--Two front bedrooms, single or double, two minutes from post office. 39 Humboldt street.

TO LET--Furnished housekeeping rooms; gas, electric light and bath, at Elsmere House, 104 Pandora street. Apply 97 Quadra street. Tel. B220.

FAIR ALL BROTHERS--Bottled Ale, Stout and "Bromo Hygeia." Esq't Rd. Tel. 444.

BAGGAGE DELIVERED

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd., Tel. 129.

BAKERY

FOR CHOICE FAMILY BREAD, CAKES, PASTRY, etc., call upon Phone 301, London & Vancouver Bakery, D. W. Hanbury, Prop., 73 Fort St., Victoria.

BOARDING STABLES

R. BRAUN, Livery Stables, 102 Johnson St., Victoria, B. C. Tel. 182.

BOOKBINDING

THE COLONIST has the best equipped bookbinding in the province; the result is equal in proportion.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

VICTORIA BOOK & STA. CO. Tel. 63.

BRASS CASTINGS

Alton Stove Works, 42 Pembroke. Tel. 91.

BUILDER & GEN'L. CONTRACTOR

THOMAS CATTERALL--16 Broad Street.

BUILDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES; wharf work and general jobbing. Tel. 820.

BUFFET, EGGS AND CHEESE

G. E. MUNRO & CO., Yates St. Tel. 628.

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING

WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch; lowest prices; repairs while you wait. Private waiting room. A. Hibbs, 8 Oriental Ave., opp. Grand Theatre, Tel. B228.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING

FOR A CLEAN JOB send to Lloyd, 50 Quadra street, o' to office at Gower & Wileman's, Phone 910.

CARRIAGE BUILDER

Importer and Manufacturer of Carriages and Buggies. Wm. Mable, 115 Johnson St.

CARTRIDGES

ROBERT WARD & CO., LTD., sole Agents for Curtis Harvey's celebrated "Amberlite" Smokeless Cartridges.

COAL AND WOOD

J. E. PAINTER, Cut Wood and General Teaming, 21 Cormorant St. Tel. 188.

CONTRACTORS

C. A. McGREGOR--Carpenter and Jobber, 65 Yates street. Terms moderate.

B. C. General Contract Co. Ltd., Pile Driving, Dredging, Vancouver.

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS

PIONEER COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, Ltd., Pembroke St., Victoria. Tel. 607.

VICTORIA COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, Office and Mills, 148 Government Street, A. J. Morley, proprietor.

CREAM SEPARATORS

Fine Sporting Estate

SALT SPRING ISLAND

160 Acres—With Good Fishing and Shooting, part of it under cultivation and part wild land. This would make a very fine Sporting Estate, and could be PURCHASED AT A REASONABLE FIGURE.

PEMBERTON & SON
45 FORT STREET

ELECTRIC STOVES

FOR COOKING

Entirely do away with the dirt, discomfort and nasty smells INSEPARABLE from cooking with COAL, WOOD or GAS. Call in and see The Electric Chafing Dishes, Baby and Invalid Food Warmers, Household and Laundry Iron Heaters, and All Sorts of Electric Cookers, at

HINTON ELECTRIC CO., Ltd.
29 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.
H. J. Sargent

Per Sack--- \$1.50 --- Per Sack
FROM ANY AND ALL GROCERS

Calgary Hungarian Patented Flour

HAZELTON and BULKLEY VALLEY

Prospectors and intending settlers can be fully equipped at R. S. Sargent's General Store at Hazelton. All prospectors' groceries packed in cotton sacks. Small pack train in connection with business. Fourteen years in business at Hazelton. DROP ME A LINE.

R. S. SARGENT, HAZELTON, B. C.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY
WITH THE
Royal Insurance Co.

THE LARGEST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd. Ltd.
General Agents for British Columbia.
VICTORIA. VANCOUVER.

FATTEN YOUR HOG WITH GROUND GRAIN

At \$24 Per Ton, Consisting of Wheat, Corn and Barley

SYLVESTER FEED COMPANY, 87-89 YATES STREET

AT
CHEAPSIDE

\$35.00

will buy

The Gem Steel Range

Six-Hole Top, High Closet
and Fine Finish.

Geo. Powell & Co.
127 GOVERNMENT STREET

Friendly Help.—The regular monthly meeting of the Friendly Help association will be held Tuesday morning in the society's rooms, Market building, at eleven o'clock.

Garden Fete.—The Ladies' Aid of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church are making preparations for a garden fete to be held at the Gorge Park on Wednesday, July 11. Refreshments will be served during the afternoon, with high tea from 6 to 7:30. An orchestra will be in attendance, and booths for the sale of fancy work, candles and ice cream will be in charge of a number of young ladies. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Annual Garden Party.—The annual garden party under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid, St. Barnabas' Guild and Willing Helpers will be held at 84 North Chatham street (the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. Dalby), on Wednesday, July 11, at 3 p.m. There will be the usual tea, and candy stalls, ice cream, fruits, etc. Music will be provided. There will be an illumination and fireworks in the evening. The ladies hope to meet all parishioners and friends of the parish.

Improvements for Swimming-Bath.—Many improvements are to be made at the swimming baths established by Mr. W. N. Smith of this city at the grounds of Mrs. Marshall near the Gorge bridge. There has been a steady patronage of the baths since they were established, and to further popularize the baths Mr. Smith has decided to put in seats for spectators who wish to watch the maternal feats of the swimmers. Mr. Luke Greenwald has been in charge of the baths since their establishment and is busy daily teaching young swimmers the art.

For the table—for cooking—
WINDSOR TABLE SALT
is without an equal. Always the same perfect quality.

Use telephone to Seattle.

Use telephone to New Westminster.

Ladies of Maccabees.—At the last review of Baxter Hive No. 8, Ladies of the Maccabees, one new member was initiated. The next review being an afternoon meeting the ladies decided to give a social after the business session, to which friends of the members are invited.

The Labor Shortage.—Farmers all through British Columbia are terribly short of help and great loss may be the outcome. In the Fraser river valley many farmers will be unable to get in their hay crop. In some cases farmers' wives are out cultivating root crops. A well-known farmer states that the Lower Fraser could take a thousand men and then there would not be enough.

W. C. T. U. Mission Parlor.—It is perhaps not generally known to small societies and committees that the W. C. T. U. parlor is available for several evenings during the week. The parlor is a large well furnished and bright room and is especially suited to parties or small societies. All particulars as to the nights it is disengaged and terms can be had from Mrs. Field who is in charge of the mission. It has the great advantage of being right in the centre of the town.

Fire Insurance Rates.—According to Mr. C. R. Gilbert, secretary of the Mainland board of fire underwriters, who has just returned from a trip South, while the San Francisco disaster has caused a raise in fire insurance rates in every state on the Pacific coast it will not affect British Columbia. The advance in the State of Washington has been practically 25 per cent. on every risk, and rates have also gone up in the Eastern States, but it has not affected Canada in any way.

Mr. Kent Coming.—Says the Winnipeg Free Press of Wednesday last: "Mr. Kent, general manager of Canadian Pacific telegraphs, arrived in the city today from Montreal and joined Mr. Camp, chief electrician, who has just returned from an extended trip of inspection over the company's western lines. Mr. Kent will go west to British Columbia and will be accompanied by Mr. Camp and General Superintendent Jenkins."

S. P. C. A. Work.—Today, acting in accordance with a request made by officers of the Victoria branch, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in the various city churches references will be made to the desirability of supporting the aims and work of the organization. The Bishop of Columbia in his letter, addressed to the secretary of the S. P. C. A. said: "I am glad that arrangements are being made to bring the work of the S. P. C. A. before our congregation this year; and I hope that in every church in the diocese, sermons bearing upon the subject will be preached on the 8th of July next, being the fourth Sunday after Trinity. The epistle for that Sunday throws a gleam of light upon the dark subject of the sufferings of the whole creation."

Fish Trap Case Settled.—At Vancouver on Friday it was announced in chambers that the suit between the Anglo-British Packing company, and the B. C. Packers' association had been settled out of court. The question at issue was as to how far a provincial fish-trap lease held by the former company on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, extended from the shore. The A. B. C. company first applied for an injunction to prevent the B. C. Packers' company from fishing in front of their lease, but Mr. Justice Morrison suggested that it would be much better if they could get together and settle the matter out of court, and his advice was taken. Messrs. Davis, Marshall & Macneill acted for the plaintiffs and Messrs. Wilson, Senkler & Bloomfield for the defendants.

Round the World.—Having made a great success of the innovation of checking baggage from British Columbia right through to Liverpool for passengers traveling on the C. P. R. Atlantic Empresses, the railway authorities are now considering the proposal that through checking of baggage from Liverpool to Hongkong and vice versa be instituted. Roughly speaking, this would mean that on one checking baggage would be handled by water and rail for over ten thousand miles. Passengers traveling from British Columbia to Liverpool have pronounced the through checking of baggage, which was first instituted a month ago, a great success because of the immense amount of bother and worry which it saves them. F. E. Quinn, district baggage agent of the C. P. R., has just received a circular announcing that the privilege of through checking between British Columbia and Liverpool has been extended so that people taking passage across the Atlantic on steamships of the Dominion and Allan Lines may take advantage of it.

The Police Court.—Seven of the dark brown natives of the island coast who arrived a few days ago en route to the Fraser river appeared before the police magistrate yesterday morning in the police court charged with having imbibed more of the strong waters which cheer and also inebriate than was conducive to quietness, and each was fined \$7. Of the fine one dollar was for the interpreter who translated the "Guilty, y' Honor" from the coastal dialect, and one dollar was in payment for a ride in the police patrol. Two white men were fined \$3.50 each for the same offence. Donald McKenzie was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with the option of a fine of \$100. McKenzie protested his innocence. He said he had gone to the cabins on Store street to visit a friend. His friend was absent, but some Indians were there, drinking. He sat down to smoke while awaiting his friend and in the meantime the police came and arrested him. The Indians gave evidence that he had supplied them and the police also gave evidence against him. He was convicted and sentenced as stated. A young woman, whose home is in Vancouver, was charged with stealing a summer skirt, a hat-pin and \$3.50 from another young woman, a friend. She was remanded until Monday morning.

Brothier's Bail.—Magistrate Williams of Vancouver has fixed the bail for Brothier at \$10,000, in two satisfactory sureties of \$5,000 each, and \$10,000 on his own recognizances. As Brothier's case comes up on Tuesday it is not likely that he will attempt to raise such a large amount of bail. Brothier's wife is allowed to visit him on the understanding that all conversation between them must be in English and in the presence of an officer. Mrs. Brothier was allowed to visit her husband in the gaol on Thursday afternoon and had a long talk with him. She was admitted to his cell on an order secured from W. E. Burns, the Crown prosecutor. She has been served with a summons to appear in court as a witness for the defence on Tuesday next, and it has now been decided that until the Brothier case has been settled no further efforts will be made to deport her.

Improvements for Swimming-Bath.—Many improvements are to be made at the swimming baths established by Mr. W. N. Smith of this city at the grounds of Mrs. Marshall near the Gorge bridge. There has been a steady patronage of the baths since they were established, and to further popularize the baths Mr. Smith has decided to put in seats for spectators who wish to watch the maternal feats of the swimmers. Mr. Luke Greenwald has been in charge of the baths since their establishment and is busy daily teaching young swimmers the art.

ANOTHER VICTORY

The laurel wreaths won at Athens by the Athletes from the American continent add another tribute to the health giving Purity of

WHITE ROCK

This glorious Water being the exclusive beverage of the Athletes while training and at the games

P.L. 1281

"In tone, quality, touch and mechanism, the Heintzman & Co. piano would be a credit to any country." — DR. F. H. TORRINGTON, Director Toronto College of Music.

A different Piano to any other—a more costly piano—but values are not measured by dollars and cents when buying a piano—not if you are wise. A better piano than any other made in Canada—not excelled by another anywhere.

This is everybody's opinion of the

HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANO

established 1850.

and sold only by

M. W. WAITT & CO., LTD.

established 1862.

The Quality Music House

LADIES'
FRITZI-SCHEFF
BELTS

In White, Black, Tan, and Colors,
at 30c, 50c, 60c.

The Fritzl-Scheff is the very latest fashion in kid belts, it is beautifully shaped to the waist and is fastened with the celebrated Fritzl-Scheff Buckles. On sale only

WESCOTT BROS.
QUALITY HOUSE

71 YATES STREET

W. S. 1313

Log Sealing Provisions.—Andrew Heslam, supervisor of government sealers, has announced that logs could be bought or sold any number of times without sealing so long as they were sealed by the government before they were sawed up into timber. Mr. Heslam says that this interpretation is quite in accord with the spirit of the Timber Act, which was never intended by the government to hamper loggers in their dealing, but simply to insure a correct seal on all the lumber sent. As many mills may log far up the coast away from the headquarters of the sealers this announcement will remove one of their strongest objections to the act.

EVERYBODY DELIGHTED.

Newbo's Hericide Destroys the Dandruff Germ and Prevents Baldness.

Quinine and rum and a whole lot of other things are pleasant to rub on the skin after getting rid of dandruff, but not one preparation of the general run cures dandruff and falling hair. It is necessary to kill that germ to be permanently cured of dandruff, and to stop falling hair. Newbo's Hericide will positively destroy that germ so that there can be no more dandruff, and so that the hair will grow luxuriantly. "Destroy the cause, and you will remove the effect." Send sample to The Hericide Co., Detroit, Mich.

C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 Government St., Special Agents.

Use telephone to Ladysmith.

David Spencer Ltd.
WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE

Our Annual Sale

STARTS AFRESH ON MONDAY, WITH

New and Seasonable Goods

Priced with a view of making this the most remarkable July Sale we have held

49 Dozen White Lawn Shirt Waists for women will be sold on Monday, at 50c each.

Over one hundred Women's Summer Costumes will be on sale Monday, at \$2.50 each.

8 Button Dress Kid Gloves; colors, white, beaver and tan; regular value, \$2.00; Monday, \$1.25

25 pieces of Summer Costume Goods, checks and figures, 44 inches wide; Monday, 25c a yard

The same good Shoe values this week as last

The same good underwear values this week as last

The same good Muslin values this week as last

The same good Clothing values this week as last

The same good Bargains in the Men's Furnishing store this week as last

With every new line offered for sale, the sale lists become more attractive.

BOOK AND STATIONERY DEPT.

OUR SALE ON MONDAY WILL INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING BARGAINS:

5,000 Ladies' Visiting Cards finest quality of Wedding plate, Ivory finish, at such prices that you cannot in justice to yourself afford not to have some; sale price, 25c per 100. These cards we can give you in three sizes.

5,000 more Bargain Napkins, sale price 15c Per 100.

Our Letter Tablets, RULED AND PLAIN sale price 15c

Some 50 or more of our 25c Bound Books will be on our offering in Bound Books table for Monday Mourning Paper in some 12 sizes and width of Black Border at 15 & 25c quire

FRIDAY 13th.

2:00 P. M.

AUCTION SALE

On account of Thursday (which is our Big Sale Day) being 12th of July, we will sell under instructions from Capt. Gidley and others on above date, at our rooms, 58 Broad Street,

Desirable Household Furniture and Effects, Rubber Tired Rock-a-way (tires new) 2 Splendid Rubber Tired Buggies

2 Sets of Buggy Harness.

further particulars later.

We have for private sale: Rubber-tired Gladstone, 1 Slosh (30 foot over all, 8 foot wide, 25 h. p. boiler); Cedar Press, Large Double Oven Steel Range, Dominion Organ.

—AT—

Major King's 99 Cook St.

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, at 2:00 P.M., House and Lot, Furniture and Effects.

—AT—

Mr. J. Rosein, 25 Stanley ave.

FRIDAY, JULY 27, AT 2:00 P. M., Handsome Furniture and Effects.

The Auctioneers. L. EATON & CO.

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

Mrs. M. E. MacLeod, Opp. Balmoral Hotel.

TREVOR KEENE
Having acquired the Auction Business of
WM. T. HARDAKER

Will Hold a Sale of Desirable
Furniture and Effects

At Salerooms, 77-79 Douglas Street.

FRIDAY, 13th, at 2 p.m.

Particulars later.

Highest Prices Given For
Furniture etc

For Sale—Books, Also Excellent Piano, Bell Organ and Cash Register.

TREVOR KEENE . . . AUCTIONEER

OLD FASHIONED FURNITURE

VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1906.

Society News and Gossip of Drawing Room

ON Tuesday at "Bishop's Close," the Bishop and Mrs. Perrin were host and hostess at a charming garden fete at which they entertained several hundred of their friends. The day was extremely warm but a delicious shade was here enjoyed under the branches of the grand old trees, beside which marquises and mammoth Japanese umbrellas lent assistance in shielding the guests from the excessive rays of old Sol who seemed to assert himself very conspicuously on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday of the past week. The gardens were sweet and bright with the choice collection of beautiful flowers always to be found at the "Close" and these, together with the many beautiful gowns which were worn by the ladies on Tuesday made a pretty gala scene.

The tea table laid in the spacious dining room was sweet in harmonious shades of sweet peas prettily arranged, and the following young ladies looked well after the serving of the guests, Miss Cook, Miss J. Wollaston, Miss D. Royds, Miss Margaret Rickey and some others. Mrs. Perrin looked very handsome in a sweet cream embroidered lace gown over taffeta with hat of lace of the same hue, but the sweetest personage there was little Master William Wilcox in his dainty white with pink bows. He was introduced to the guests by Major Dupont. Mrs. O. M. Jones looked very well in a pretty white costume with a dainty white sailor hat.

Mrs. Stuart Robertson entertained on Wednesday at her home, St. George street at what was pronounced by all present to be one of the most charming teas of the season. The beautiful lawns were in fine condition and the fine old oaks and other trees made a grateful shade for the pleasure seekers, whose handsome gowns lent a quaint picturesqueness to the pretty scene. Indoors the reception rooms were sweetly fragrant and artistic with choice flowers. The drawing rooms were done in magnificient roses of many varieties. The reception hall, in marguerites and grasses very prettily arranged, besides which charming bouquets of nasturtiums were seen about. The tea room was decorated exclusively in sweet peas of red tones from white that would delight the heart of a color artist. Mrs. Robertson was assisted with the decorating as well as entertaining by Mrs. Griffiths and Mrs. Gibb, while Mrs. Courtney presided at the ice cream table. Besides the above, Mrs. and the Misses Butchart lent valuable assistance in serving the guests. Mrs. Robertson looked very handsome in a pale blue figured organdie with satin ruchings. Mrs. Griffiths wore a handsome

gown, Mrs. G. Lang, Mrs. McKenzie, Mrs. Lugrin, Mrs. Campbell MacCallum, Mrs. Peters, Mrs. Lugrin, Mrs. Monteith, Mrs. (Col.) Prior, Mrs. E. G. Miller, Mrs. McGill, Mrs. James Raynor, Mrs. A. Robertson, Mrs. Pigott, Mrs. Harold Robertson, Mrs. McB. Smith, Mrs. Fleet Robertson, Mrs. (Dr.) Powell, Mrs. J. H. Poff, Mrs. J. R. Smith, Mrs. L. M. Roberts, Mrs. Padron, Mrs. D. M. Rogers, Miss Pitts, Mrs. Tuck, Mrs. Troup, Mrs. Baynes Reed, Mrs. Pemberton, Mrs. C. W. Rhodes, Mrs. Geo. Phillips, Mrs. Geo. Shaw, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Pownall, Mrs. Hermann Robertson, Mrs. Todd, Mrs. C. L. Rhodes, Mrs. (Dr.) Sterling, Mrs. Chas. Todd, Mrs. Spratt, Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. G. Wilson, Mrs. Wallace, Miss Sill, Mrs. B. Wilson, Mrs. J. G. Wilson, Mrs. Shallerose, Mrs. Wolfenden, Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Wootten, Mrs. Tyre, Mrs. I. M. Ward, Mrs. (Captain) Williams, Mrs. Tatlow, Mrs. Worlock, Mrs. Watt, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. T. S. Gore, Mrs. Congdon, Mrs. Cross, Mrs. (Col.) Holmes and others. * * *

Mrs. F. W. Nolte, Phoenix place, has her mother and two sisters Mrs. Begelbacker and the Misses Begelbacker, of St. Louis, visiting her for the summer months. * * *

Dr. and Mrs. Torrington, the former of the Conservatory of Music, Toronto, arrived in Victoria on Thursday and are the guests of Miss S. P. Smith, Dallas road. Dr. Torrington is here professionally and examined Miss Smith's pupils during Friday. While enroute west, the Dr. gave organ recitals at Sault Ste Marie, Port Arthur, Edmon-

ton, Mrs. Hugo Beaven, Col. and Mrs. Herchmer, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Robertson, Mrs. Brown, Miss Ethel Brown and many others. * * *

Commander Raikes of the Royal navy, was amongst the distinguished visitors to Victoria during the past week. He was a passenger on the outgoing "Empress" to China. While here, he stayed at the Dallas. * * *

Mrs. Stuart Robertson entertained on Wednesday at her home, St. George street at what was pronounced by all present to be one of the most charming teas of the season. The beautiful lawns were in fine condition and the fine old oaks and other trees made a grateful shade for the pleasure seekers, whose handsome gowns lent a quaint picturesqueness to the pretty scene. Indoors the reception rooms were sweetly fragrant and artistic with choice flowers. The drawing rooms were done in magnificient roses of many varieties. The reception hall, in marguerites and grasses very prettily arranged, besides which charming bouquets of nasturtiums were seen about. The tea room was decorated exclusively in sweet peas of red tones from white that would delight the heart of a color artist. Mrs. Robertson was assisted with the decorating as well as entertaining by Mrs. Griffiths and Mrs. Gibb, while Mrs. Courtney presided at the ice cream table. Besides the above, Mrs. and the Misses Butchart lent valuable assistance in serving the guests. Mrs. Robertson looked very handsome in a pale blue figured organdie with satin ruchings. Mrs. Griffiths wore a handsome

gown, Mrs. G. Lang, Mrs. McKenzie, Mrs. Lugrin, Mrs. Campbell MacCallum, Mrs. Peters, Mrs. Lugrin, Mrs. Monteith, Mrs. (Col.) Prior, Mrs. E. G. Miller, Mrs. McGill, Mrs. James Raynor, Mrs. A. Robertson, Mrs. Pigott, Mrs. Harold Robertson, Mrs. McB. Smith, Mrs. Fleet Robertson, Mrs. (Dr.) Powell, Mrs. J. H. Poff, Mrs. J. R. Smith, Mrs. L. M. Roberts, Mrs. Padron, Mrs. D. M. Rogers, Miss Pitts, Mrs. Tuck, Mrs. Troup, Mrs. Baynes Reed, Mrs. Pemberton, Mrs. C. W. Rhodes, Mrs. Geo. Phillips, Mrs. Geo. Shaw, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Pownall, Mrs. Hermann Robertson, Mrs. Todd, Mrs. C. L. Rhodes, Mrs. (Dr.) Sterling, Mrs. Chas. Todd, Mrs. Spratt, Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. G. Wilson, Mrs. Wallace, Miss Sill, Mrs. B. Wilson, Mrs. J. G. Wilson, Mrs. Shallerose, Mrs. Wolfenden, Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Wootten, Mrs. Tyre, Mrs. I. M. Ward, Mrs. (Captain) Williams, Mrs. Tatlow, Mrs. Worlock, Mrs. Watt, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. T. S. Gore, Mrs. Congdon, Mrs. Cross, Mrs. (Col.) Holmes and others. * * *

Mrs. Hambourger and family of this city are guests at Mrs. Beaums, Mayne Island where they are enjoying their summer outing. * * *

Mrs. Tatlow, Pemberton road, had her sister and cousin the Misses Camille with her for a holiday. They left for home today. * * *

Mrs. and Miss Pemberton entertained at a charming garden party at Gonzales on Thursday afternoon. * * *

Mrs. O. C. Bass and Miss Erminie Bass have been visiting on the mainland and have now returned home. Miss Bass who attends All Hallows school

with the choicest of seasonal dainties.

Mr. and Mrs. Janion left the same evening by the Princess Victoria en route to Portland where their honeymoon will be spent. Later it is their intention to reside on Cook street this city.

The bride's going away dress was a pretty French gray cloth with gray hat trimmed in hydrangea blue and hand-some chiffon bow. * * *

The groom's present to the bride was a costly pearl and amethyst necklace, to the bridegroom and flower girls, brooches set in pearls. Some of the other presents were the following: Mrs. R. W. Janion, check and silver and crystal butter shells and knives and silver sauce boat; Mrs. Brownrigg, check and table hen; Mrs. Janion, sen. (England) check; Mrs. Mercer, (England) silver tea service; Mrs. Butler, (England) pair silver bonboniere; Mrs. Briggs, (England) silver entree dish; Miss Eberts and Mrs. A. Rock Robertson, hand painted tea set; Miss Campbell, table linen; Dr. and Mrs. Hermann Robertson, painting; Dr. J. C. Davie, pair cut glass carafes; Mr. T. A. Lea Smith, check; Captain Brownrigg, check; Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Helmekeen, check; Mrs. Lea Smith, check; Mr. H. G. Anderson, Morris chair; Miss M. Hardie and Miss L. Goward, silver fern dish; Mr. Allan Janion, silver photo frame; Mr. and Mrs. G. E. L. Robertson, silver berry spoon; Mr. Cookson, cut glass decanter; Miss E. Tolmie, cut glass and silver vase; Mr. and Mrs. Durand, brass jardinere; Mr. Prins, engraved souvenir fruit

Mrs. and Miss Clapham is greatly infatuated with Victoria. She is making her headquarters at the popular Dallas hotel. * * *

Mrs. (Capt.) Burns of this city and her friend, Miss Hadley, of Seattle are at the Cowichan hotel, Cowichan lake, enjoying a delightful rest. * * *

Sir Arthur Stepney, of the Stepney Ranch company Enderby, was amongst the holiday seekers who visited Victoria recently. Sir Arthur was charmed with his visit and with his beautiful surroundings at the Dallas hotel where he made his headquarters. * * *

Miss Wilkins, stenographer for Messrs. Turner, Beeton & Co., is enjoying a two weeks' holiday in Vancouver, the guest of her friend Miss Gertrude Creech, of Thurlow street. * * *

On Wednesday, Mrs. B. W. Pearce gave a most delightful children's party at "Fernwood" her charming home, which commands such a magnificent panoramic view of the surrounding country and sea, with grand old Mount Baker background all. One could imagine that the goddess Flora reigned supreme at "Fernwood" and waved her wand over all as nowhere else are there finer specimens of beautiful summer flowers than here and the artistic grouping of the most wonderful collection of Canterbury bells and graceful astromaria that one witnessed on Wednesday to say nothing of the magnificient roses, ferns and other potted plants, was a picture that must long be remembered with delight. Mrs. Pearce is certainly

Scenes at the Recent Disturbances by Woman Suffragists in London.



WORLD IN STREET PARADE.

Mrs. Pankhurst.

Kier Hardie and leading suffragists.

Woman suffragists of Paris.

The oldest suffragist and one of the youngest, Mrs. Elmy and Miss Kenney.

with pink roses. Mrs. Seiven wore a pretty pongee silk with brown hat. Miss Cooper looked well in a rich gray silk. Mrs. Sweet handsome in a pretty black cullene. Mrs. James Douglas striking in a smart pongee silk gown with hat to match. Miss Walbran wore a pretty cream voile with cream hat. Miss Louise and Miss Winnie Lugrin were in dainty white dresses. Mrs. Nathaniel Shaw in white with black hat. Mrs. Connell, white embroidered linen. Mrs. Galletty in a pink and white costume. Mrs. Croft looked well in a pretty white gown. Mrs. McKenzie wore a pretty white embroidered muslin. Mrs. (Captain) Irving a rich black taffeta with white garniture. Mrs. Kilburn a pretty white cloth suit. Mrs. Butchart pink silk. Mrs. Gibb a dainty white, the Misses Butchart were sweet white gowns. Others were Mrs. (Governor) Dunsmuir, Miss Dunsmuir, Mr. Jas. Angus, the Misses Angus, Mrs. Berkeley, Mrs. Atkins, Mrs. Charles, Mrs. Burke, Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Erb, Mrs. Feher, Mrs. J. A. Astley, Mrs. Bolton, Mrs. Ambry, Mrs. G. H. Barnard, Mrs. Arundel, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Audain, Mrs. Brett, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. W. F. Bolter, Mrs. Fagan, Mrs. A. Burns, Mrs. White, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Bodwell, Mrs. D. M. Eberts, Mrs. W. Eberts, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Ellis, the Misses Ellis, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Barton, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. H. M. Cleland, Mrs. R. S. Day, Mrs. Coombe, Mrs. Duff, Mrs. G. A. Campbell, Mrs. H. A. Goward, Miss Dupont, Miss Amy Dupont, Mrs. N. Carmichael, Mrs. A. T. Goward, Mrs. B. G. Goward, Mrs. Clute, Mrs. Duff, Mrs. Collis, Mrs. W. S. Gore, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Frank Higgins, Mrs. Gaudin, Mrs. Jacob, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Gooch, Mrs. J. D. Hulme, Mrs. G. M. Johnston, Mrs. Goings, Mrs. Heisterman, Mrs. Janion, Mrs. M. E. Green, Mrs. (Col.) Hull, Mrs. O. M. Jones, Mrs. C. J. Hunter, Mrs. Gea, Mrs. Jev. Mrs. Grossley, Mrs. Jos. Hunter, Mrs. Hussey, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Harvey, the Misses Harvey, Mrs. Galt, Mrs. W. R. Higgins, Mrs. Hirsch, Mrs. L. Macrae, Mrs. Hickey, Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. McBride, Mrs. D. R. Ker, Mrs. Little, Mrs. McTavish, Mrs. King, Mrs. MacRae, Miss MacRae, Mrs. Lang, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Lubbe, Mrs. MacDonald, Mrs. Jenkins, Miss Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent, Mrs. Broderick, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Crease, Captain and Mrs. Arthur Crease, Captain and Mrs. Lang, Mrs. Baiss, Mr. and Mrs. Joe, Pemberton, Mr. and Mrs. Brett, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Ker, Rev. E. C. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. Ard, Sr., and Mrs. Ard, Mrs. Tuck, Miss Woods, Miss Emily Woods, Mrs. Jenkins, Miss Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent, Mrs. Broderick, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Crease, Captain and Mrs. Arthur Crease, Captain and Mrs. Lang, Mrs. Baiss, Mr. and Mrs. Joe, Pemberton, Mr. and Mrs. Brett, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Ker, Rev. E. 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Work, Smiles and Chatter of Women

By E. R. C. W.

She was talking for the benefit of the crowd, regardless of the fact that, with the exception of her companion in conversation, all were strangers to her. Her voice was clear and unmodulated; her laughter hearty and frequent, and her conversation as near monologue as one could hope to find off the vaudeville stage.

Her appearance and style was strictly Bohemian; her hair very untidy; but she evidently considered herself entertaining—and she was, very much, so, too!

It was on a recent short trip on a local steamer that I met this fellow traveler. The stops were frequent at the many "landings" and, though I knew the country and the people well, this stranger girl seemed to know them more intimately.

From her monologue I learned that one of my friends was shortly to be married in opposition to her parents' wishes. I learned, of family-quarrels; set forth in highly amusing lights, amongst family friends whom I had never before suspected of such pretty traits; and the ancestry of one family was cheerfully unfolded and commented upon, in ignorant disregard of the fact that across the tiny cabin, a son of that family was an interested listener.

She told us of some newly married couples that she had recently seen in the park; and her detailed descriptions of their dextroism was punctuated with frequent and loud laughter; and ended with the assurance that when she married, she should seclude herself from the eyes of the world, "where she could get no silly audience pleased, and no one could make fun of her." She assured the whole of us through her one acquaintance that "she" just loved simply loved Thackeray, and Mrs. Southworth; and thought their stories only equalled by Rhoda Broughton's, whom she also "just adored."

And now the steamer was just drawing near the "landing" where I was to leave the boat.

"Do you know Mr. B—, of this place?" asked our entertainer of her friend.

"No? My, you ought to know him, he's such a dear old grandfather of a man! I met him when I was sixteen and he was devoted to me. I was very lively when I was sixteen, and he seemed to enjoy my company so much. They say he married a girl from the States and she just runs him to suit herself. Poor fellow! I feel so sad when I think of him. Yes, he's awfully proud of his children; a regular old chucking hen; he always makes me think of a chucking hen with a drove of chickens when I hear how he devotes himself to those children!" I heard no more; for this, as I said, was my landing; and my ears were ringing with the sound of that advertising voice and its hearty laughter; because, you see, I was that "woman from the States who was running that dear old grandfatherly chucking hen to suit herself!"

I wonder, if amongst the young women who turn to this page, there may chance to be one who is falling into the habit of "Talking to the crowd"—one who talks across aisles or from seat to seat in public places; or in a loud tone to a nearby companion.

I would not have ventured the query a week ago, thinking that this was a trait of the ignorant and uncultured; only; whose eyes no funny experiences, or little lectures could serve to open. But the subject of this sketch, whose identity I learned from her own chatter, belonged to the educated class at least; and to a profession whose members are known as ladies and gentlemen, if they are truly professional in conduct. So, brought to a startling realization of the fact, that thoughtlessness and a little vanity may lead a really good and otherwise nice girl, to much foolishness of speech and manner, I have given you this true, though only half told experience; that you may judge as to how truly amusing such entertainers may make themselves amongst strangers. And if advice is needed, I would say—avoid all personalities in public conversations; and modulate your voice, to its lowest tones.

I want to send the message of the "fireless stove" to the women who are called to the berry fields to help gather the crops of sweet fruits, but who, tired and "done out" with the heat, must get dinner or supper while the men folks rest.

The message will also be welcomed by the busy mother who must sew and mend, and would gladly save steps, time, heat and fuel, in many ways, economize labor for herself and the boys, by this fuelless, fireless method of cooking.

You will doubt, if the idea is new—and perhaps refuse to try this labor saver; but "doubt as you will, the fact remains the same; you may, if you will, serve it hot, well-cooked meal, with no fire after seven or eight o'clock in the morning."

The method has been thoroughly tested and found satisfactory, even by the commissary department of the regular army in the U. S. The only outfit needed, is a set of stone crocks with covers; or earthen bowls of the thick yellow variety used for baking custards, etc., and which may be covered with a plate in place of a regular cover such as the crocks have. For a large family, the crocks are a necessity. Next in order, comes a box; any old wooden box—or an old trunk will do; only the cover must be close and well fitting to retain heat and exclude as much as possible the outside air. An old tool chest is ideal.

The cooking power is heat; plenty of hay—the best non-conductor of heat known; and the most faithful retainer of heat entrusted to its care. To make your fireless cook stove, place on the bottom of your box a layer of papers, three or four thick; and three inches of closely packed hay. The food to be cooked is brought to actual boiling over the early morning fire, is then placed in the crocks heated to receive the food without loss of temperature, closely covered with plate or earthen cover, and placed in the box. Over the plate is laid a hay pillow; and around the crock is packed the hay, packed, mind, as tightly as possible with hay around each crock, and the whole covered with blanket to retain the heat, and the box cover then placed over the whole, close and snug.

Do not open it again till you wish to serve dinner. If done before meal time, things will not "boil to pieces"—they will simply keep piping hot—and turn out in perfect shape. Even your tea will not boil, but simply retain its heat. Added—I give you a few ideas as to methods and time. Soup—boil the meat,

vegetables and seasoning all together over the morning fire for 15 minutes; place in crock, pack and leave until touched four hours. Four hours are all required for a stew; which would be cooked over the morning fire for 20 minutes, and skinned; vegetables, seasoning and thickening added to gravy as it goes into the crock; pack quickly.

Beans—Soaked over night, parboiled 20 minutes to half an hour, are seasoned, crocked and packed to be nicely "baked" in four hours.

Corned beef or pork and vegetables; a real boiled dinner of turnips, cabbage and potatoes may be prepared in six hours. Soak the beef over night in cold water. Bring to boiling point and skin; add the vegetables and boil half an hour, crock and pack.

Sauer Kraut—Parboil for 15 minutes, crock, pack, ready for use in three hours.

Added to this there is no scent of food, even cabbage or kraut, to hint to the casual visitor, the flies—that cabbage is cooking in the house!

Suet or boiled puddings may be cooked in three to four hours by placing the tin holding it, in a crock of boiling water and packing an other foods are packed. First boil the pudding till it rises well, then remove to the firebox.

Oatmeal, wheat, or other cereals may be brought to boiling point and packed over night, when they will be found well cooked by breakfast time. Try to pack your fire box with foods that require the same length of time to cook, as the box must not be opened till all dishes are to be removed. There is no evaporation, so extra water for this is not allowed. Flavors do not escape. If not ready to serve the meat at the expiration of the allotted time for cooking—another hour or two will not injure the foods; they simply keep hot.

For the girl who works in an office, and cooks over a gas jet, the fire box is a blessing on cold or rainy days. In a candy bucket she may have packed a jar of soup, stew or beans, and a hot meal is ready for her dinner hour, in place of the hurried cold lunch. A candy bucket will hold a small crock, and sufficient hay for cooking the parboiled food.

"Oh, dear! It's so warm these July days; I do wish the men would eat cold vegetables!"

And so they will, if you serve them properly—and like them, too. This is the cold vegetable lunch I sometimes serve, and our men folks say they could "eat it every day."

Chop into pieces the size of half a hazelnut, sufficient cold boiled potatoes to fill an ordinary vegetable dish. Set these aside, and chop fine the heart of a cabbage, or a couple heads of lettuce, with a bunch of green onions; lacking the green onions, use one small onion. Mix this thoroughly amongst the potatoes, and adding, if you have it, cold boiled beets, minced. Season the mixture with salt, pepper, a dash of cayenne, an even tablespoonful of sugar, and a scant half cup of strong vinegar; and last of all a cup of thick cream; tossing the ingredients lightly in the cream so that it is not thinned too much by the vinegar. Border the platter with chopped lettuce well seasoned, and dressed with vinegar and cream; decorate this green border with sliced hard boiled eggs; and bap the potato salad in the centre of the platter. Some use mayonnaise dressing in place of cream; but being a country woman, and given to "short cuts," or quickest methods in household work, I turn to the cream crack. Serve this with thin slices of bread and butter. Cold meats? Well, if you have enough of one kind, slice and serve of course; but "odds and ends" may be run through the grinder, seasoned, pressed into muffin rings for moulds and served with mustard sauce; one cup of milk brought to boiling point and thickened by stirring in quickly the third cup following: One dessertspoon full of mustard, one well beaten egg, one third cup of strong vinegar, and a pinch of salt, all beaten together with a lump of butter and a dessert-spoonful (even) of corn starch. Smooth this mixture and stir into the milk. If done quickly, and the milk is just beginning to boil, it will not curdle. Let this cool, and place a spoonful on each tiny round mold of ground meat.

Somebody remarked in my hearing that vinegar, "though a delicious drink in hot weather, and a sure cure for colds in winter time, was so very tedious to make that she always neglected to have a supply on hand."

It was tedious to make in our grandmothers' time our dear old grandmothers who always did things the hardest way, for fear work would give out. No wonder they are all dead; who ever heard of one of them who had time to go out under the apple trees with the daily papers and the last magazine while darning abreast of the times? Thank our modern women for "short cuts"; and here is one—to raspberry vinegar.

Put all the raspberries you can get into a graniteware jar and sprinkle with sugar, let stand over night. While getting breakfast, set these on the back of the stove to get thoroughly hot. After breakfast dip the hot juice and berries into a cheese cloth bag, which you must hold over a second pan to catch the juice. Hang the bag on a hook over the pan and let drain till your work

is done.

These lace coats are to be used, of course, over the silks and satins of the more formal social functions.

Among the most noticeable fashions this season is the new one in shoes. For one thing, color is the newest fad. While there must be in every summer wardrobe at least one pair of bright, gay-colored shoes, there must also be shoes that will match and blend in color with every gown. Or one may wear black patent leather, which goes with almost everything. The all white shoe, however, still remains a close rival of all those listed, though it does make a small foot appear large. For morning wear the tan shoe is the favorite.

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Canfield, the big New York gambler, has quit gambling and gone into Wall street; this is a conversion or a change of venue?—Toronto Star.

So you long for the time when the airship will be a commercial reality?

"Sure," answered the baggage-man, with some enthusiasm. "Think of dropping off a train at a way station from a height of two miles!"

MARY BAKER G. EDDY.

Pleasant View, Concord, N. H., June 9, 1906.

At the dedication of the Extension of the "Mother Church" of Christian Science, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., Sunday June 10th, the message of its Pastor emeritus, Mrs. Eddy, read at the six dedicatory services, is here given, as it appeared in the Boston Herald of June 11th:

DEDICATORY MESSAGE

By MARY BAKER G. EDDY.

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CHOOSE YE.

My Beloved Brethren:—

The divine might of Truth demands well-doing in order to demonstrate truth, and this not alone in accord with human desire but with spiritual power. St. John writes: "Blessed are they that do his commandments, that they may have right to the tree of life, and may enter in through the gates into the city."

The sear leaves of faith without works, scattered abroad in Zion's waste places, appeal to reformers, "Show me thy faith by thy works."

Christian Science is not a dweller apart in royal solitude; it is not a law of matter nor a transcendentalism that heals only the sick. This Science is a law of divine Mind, a persuasive animus, an unerring impetus, an ever-present help. Its presence is felt, for it acts and acts wisely, always unfolding the highway of hope, faith, understanding. It is the higher criticism, the higher hope; and its effect on man is mainly this—that what one knows of him, on examination one is compelled to think genuine, whoever did it. A Christian Scientist verifies his calling. Choose ye!

When, by losing one's faith in matter and sin, one finds the spirit of Truth, then he practices the Golden Rule spontaneously; and obedience to this rule spiritualizes man, for the world's *nolens volens* cannot enthrall it. Lust, dishonesty, sin disables the student; it precludes the practice or efficient teaching of Christian Science, the truth of man's being.

The Scripture reads: "He that taketh not his cross, and followeth after me, is not worthy of me." On this basis, how many are following the Wayshower? We follow Truth only as we follow truly, meekly, patiently, spiritually, blessing saint and sinner with the leaven of divine Love, which woman has put into Christendom and medicine.

A genuine Christian Scientist loves Protestant and Catholic, D. D. and M. D.,—loves all who love God, good; and he loves his enemies. It will be found that, instead of opposing, such an individual subserves the interests of both medical faculty and Christianity, and they thrive together, learning that Mind-power is good-will toward men. Thus unfolding the true metal in character, the iron in human nature rusts away; honesty and justice, not "just ice," characterize the seeker and finder of Christian Science.

Thanks for the railroad company's courtesy; long live that railroad management, in which "man's a man for a' that!"

The pride of place or power is the prince of this world that hath nothing in Christ. Our great Master said: "Except ye become as a little child, ye cannot enter the kingdom of heaven"—the reign of righteousness, the glory of good, healing the sick and saving the sinner. The height of my hope must remain glory be to Thee, Thou God most high and nigh.

whatever is not divinely natural and demonstrably true in ethics, philosophy, or religion is not of God and originates in the minds of mortals. It is the Adam dream according to the Scriptural allegory, wherein man is supposed to start from dust and woman to be the outcome of man's rib,—marriage synonymous with legalized lust, and the offspring of sense the murderers of their brothers!

Wholly apart from this mortal dream, this illusion and delusion of sense, Christian Science comes to reveal man as God's image. His idea, co-existent with Him—and God giving all and man having all that God gives. Whence, then, came the creation of matter, sin, and death, mortal pride and power, prestige or privilege? The first commandment of the Hebrew Decalogue, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me," and the Golden Rule are the all-in-all of Christian Science. They are the spiritual idealism and realism, which, when realized, constitute a Christian Scientist, heal the sick, reform the sinner, and rob the grave of its victory.

The spiritual understanding, which demonstrates Christian Science, enables the devout Scientist to worship, not an unknown God, but Him whom, understanding even in part, he continues to love more and to serve better.

Beloved, I am not with you in *propria persona* at this memorable Dedication and Communion season, but I am with you in spirit and in truth, lovingly thanking your generosity and fidelity, and saying virtually what the prophet said: "Continue to choose whom ye will serve."

Forgetting the Golden Rule and indulging sin, men cannot serve God; they cannot demonstrate the omnipotence of divine Mind, that heals the sick and the sinner. Human will may mesmerize and mislead man; divine wisdom, never. Indulging deceit is like the defendant arguing for the plaintiff in favor of a decision, which he knows will be turned against himself.

We cannot serve two masters. Do we love God supremely? Are we honest, just, faithful? Are we true to ourselves? "God is not mocked." "Whosoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." To abide in our unselfed better self, is to be done forever with the sins of the flesh, the wrongs of human life, the tempter and temptation, the smile and deceit of damnation. When we have overcome sin in all its forms, men may revile us and despitefully use us, and we shall rejoice, "for great is our reward in heaven."

You have dexterously and wisely provided for The Mother Church of Christ, Scientist, a magnificent Temple wherein to enter and pray. Greatly impressed and encouraged thereby, deeply do I thank you for this proof of your progress, unity, and love.

The modest edifice of The Mother Church of Christ, Scientist, began with the cross; its excelsior Extension is the crown. The room of your Leader remains in the beginning of this edifice, evidencing the praise of babes, and the Word, which proceedeth out of the mouth of God. Its crowning ultimate rises to a mental monument, a superstructure high above the work of men's hands, even the outcome of their hearts, giving to the material a spiritual significance—the speed, beauty, and achievements of goodness. Me thinks this church is the one edifice on earth, which most prefigures self-abnegation, hope, faith, love, catching a glimpse of glory.

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PICTURES OF WAR

NO. 17.

TANAKA THE COWARD

1

Over the mountain track the ever-lurching kuruma had jolted me down to Chuzengi; the untiring kurumaya had jogged mile after mile, his brown skin glistening with moisture and caking with dust. His mushroom hat had bobbed before me, and winking in the pitiless glare, I had seen dimly a ghostly hundred beyond a screen of dancing hats. The open shoji of the lake-side tea-houses, revealing the lake cool and blue, beyond the matted verandahs, had been so inviting—and I had not resisted the invitation.

The flutter of a gay kimono, the twang of a samisen, the sight of dainty muscums flitting like the butterflies they so much resembled, and I capitulated. "Honorable the kurumaya said, "Honorable pardon, the august hotel is but one more." What else I had thought when the jinrikisha stopped before the open door, now I knew my destination was her at the "August tea-house of the Honorable Stork."

2

Short Stories By The World's Greatest Writers.

THE LOVE OF THE PRINCE OF GLOTTENBERG

BY ANTHONY HOPE.

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It was in the spring of the year that Ludwig, Prince of Glottenberg, came courting the Princess Osra; for his father had sought the most beautiful lady of a royal house in Europe, and had found none to equal Osra. Therefore the Prince came to Strelzau with a great retinue, and was lodged in the White Palace, which stood on the outskirts of the city, where the public gardens now are (for the palace itself was sacked and burnt by the people in the rising of 1848). Here Ludwig stayed many days, coming every day to pay his respects to the king and queen, and to make his court to the Princess. King Rudolf had received him with the utmost friendship, and was, for reasons of state, then of great moment but now of vanished interest, as eager for the match as was the King of Glottenberg himself; and he grew very impatient with his sister when he hesitated to accept Ludwig's hand, alleging that she felt for him no more than a kindly esteem, and, what was as much to the purpose, that he felt no more for her. For although the Prince possessed most courteous and winning manners, and was very accomplished, both in learning, and in exercises, yet he was a grave and pensive young man, rather stately than jovial, and seemed, in the Princess's eyes (accustomed as they were to catch and check ardent glances), to perform his wooing more as a duty of his station than on the impulse of any passion. Finding herself, also, no such sweet ashamed emotions as had before now crossed her heart on account of lesser men, she grew grave and troubled; and she said to the King:

"Brother, is this love? For I had no lief he were away as here and when he is here he kisses my hand as though it were a statue's hand, and if I feel as though it were. They say you know what love is. Is this love?"

"There are many forms of love," said the King. "This is such love as a prince and a princess may most properly feel."

"I do not call it love at all," said Osra, with a pout.

When Prince Ludwig came next day to see her and told her, with grave courtesy, that his pleasure lay in doing her will she broke out:

"I had rather it lay in watching my face." And then, ashamed, she turned away from him.

He seemed grieved and hurt at her words, and it was with a sigh that he said: "My life shall be given to giving you joy."

She turned round on him with flushed cheek and trembling lips:

"Yes, but I had rather it were spent in getting joy from me."

He cast down his eyes a moment and then, taking her hand, kissed it, but she drew it away sharply, and so that afternoon they parted, he back to his palace, she to her chamber, where she sat asking again: "Is this love?" and crying: "He does not know love," and pausing now and again before her mirror to ask her pictured face why it would not unlock the door of love.

Or another day she would be merry, or feign merriment, rallying him on his sombre air and formal compliments, professing that for her part she soon grew weary of such wooing and loved to be easy and merry; for thus she hoped to sting him so that he would either disclose more warmth or forsake altogether his pursuit. But he made many apologies, blaming nature that had made him grave, but assuring her of his deep affection and respect.

"Affection and respect!" murmured Osra with a little toss of her head. "Oh, that I had not been born a princess!" And yet, though she did not love him, she thought him a very noble gentleman, and trusted to his honor and sincerity in everything. Therefore, when he still persisted, and Rudolf and the Queen urged her, telling her (the King mockingly, the Queen with a touch of sadness) that she must not look to find in the world such love as romantic girls dream of, at last she yielded, and she told her brother that she would marry Prince Ludwig, yet for a little while she would not have the news proclaimed. So Rudolf went, alone and privately to the White Palace and said to Ludwig:

"Cousin, you have won the fairest lady in the world. Behold, her brother says it!"

Prince Ludwig bowed low, and, taking the King's hand, pressed it, thanking him for his help and approval, and expressing himself as most grateful for the boon of the Princess's favor.

"And will you not come with me and find her?" cried the King, with a merry look.

"I have urgent business now," answered Ludwig. "Beg the Princess to forgive me. This afternoon I will crave the honor of waiting on her with my humble gratitude."

King Rudolf looked at him, a smile curling on his lips; and he said in one of his gusts of impatience:

"By heaven! is there another man in the world who would talk about gratitude, and business, and the afternoon when Osra of Strelzau sat waiting for him?"

"I mean no discourtesy," protested Ludwig, taking the King's arm and glancing at him with most friendly eyes. "Indeed, dear friend, I am rejoiced and honored. But this busness of mine will not wait."

I do not care to know where the prince is." And she touched her horse with the spur, and cantered fast forward, leaving the little house behind. But Christian persisted, partly in an honest anger that she whom he worshipped should be treated lightly by another; and he forced her to hear what he had learnt from the gossip of the prince's groom, telling it to her in hints and half-spoken sentences, yet so plainly that she could not miss the drift of it. She rode the faster toward Strelzau, at first answering nothing; but at last she turned upon him fiercely, saying that he told a lie, and that she knew it was a lie, since she knew where the prince was and what business had taken him away; and she commanded Christian to be silent, and to speak neither to her nor to any one else of his false suspicious; and she rebuked him, very harshly, to fall back and ride behind her again, which he did, sullen, yet satisfied; for he knew that his arrow had gone home. On she rode with her cheeks afire and her heart beating, until she came to Strelzau, and having arrived at the palace, ran to her own bedroom and flung herself on her bed.

"I am frightened," she whispered.

"Should I be frightened if I loved him?"

"I have been told so," said the King, smiling again. "But the fear has a way of being mastered then."

And he drew her to him, and gave her a hearty brother's kiss, telling her to take heart. "You'll thaw the fellow yet," said the King, "though I grant you he is icy enough." For the King himself had been by no means what he called an icy man.

But Osra was not satisfied, and sought to assuage the pain of her heart by adoring herself most carefully for the prince's coming, hoping to fire him to love. For she thought that if he loved she might, although since he did not she could not. Thus she came to receive him very magnificently arrayed. There was a flush on her cheek, and an uncertain, expectant, fearful look in her eyes; and thus she stood before him as he fell on his knees and kissed her hand. Then he rose, and declared his thanks and promised his devotion; but as he spoke the flush faded, and the light died from her eyes, and when at last he drew near to her, and offered to kiss her cheek, her eyes were dead, and her face pale and cold as the suffered him to touch it. He was content to touch it but once, and seemed not to know how cold it was; and so, after more talk of his father's pleasure and his pride, he took his leave, promising to come again the next day.

That evening there came a gentleman from the Prince of Glottenberg, carrying most humble excuses from his master, who (so he said) was prevented from waiting on the princess the next day by a certain very urgent affair that took him from Strelzau, and would keep him absent from the city all day long; and the gentleman delivered to Osra a letter from the prince, full of graceful and profound apologies, and pleading an engagement that his honor would not let him break; for nothing short of that, said he, should have kept him from her side. There followed some lover's phrases, scantly worded, and frigid in an assumed passion. But Osra smiled graciously and sent back a message, readily accepting all that the Prince urged in excuse. And she told what had passed to the King, with her head high in the air, and a careless haughtiness, so that even the King did not rally her, nor yet venture to comfort her, but urged her to speak the next day in riding with the Queen and him; for they were setting out for forest, and she could ride some part of the way with them and return in the evening. And she, wishing that she had sent first to the Prince to bid him not come, agreed to go with her brother.

Thus, the next morning, they rode out, the king and queen with their retinue, the princess, attended by one of her guard, named Christian Hantz, who was greatly attached to her, and most zealous in praise and admiration of her. This fellow had taken on himself to be very angry with Prince Ludwig's coldness, but dared say nothing of it. Yet, impelled by his anger, he had set himself to watch the prince very closely; and thus he had, as he conceived, discovered something that brought a twinkle into his eye and a triumphant smile to his lips as he rode behind the princess. Some fifteen miles she accompanied her brother, and then turning with Christian took another road back to the city. Alone she rode, her mind full of unsaid thoughts; while Christian, behind, still wore his malevolent smile. But presently, although she had not commanded him, he quickened his pace, and came up to her side, relying on the favor which she always showed him for excuse.

"Well, Christian," said she, "have you something to say to me?"

For answer he pointed to a small house that stood among the trees, some way from the road, and he said:

"If I were Ludwig and not Christian, yet I would be here where Christian is, and not there where Ludwig is." And he pointed still at the house.

She faced round on him in anger at his daring to speak to her of the prince, but he was a bold fellow, and would not be silenced now that he had begun to speak. He knew also that she would bear much from him; so he leant over toward her, saying:

"By your bounty, madam, I have money, and he who has money can get knowledge. So I know that the prince is there. For fifty pounds I gained a servant of his, and he told me."

"I do not know why you should spy on the prince," said Osra, "and not kill him," said Osra; and she

turned her face away and rode yet more quickly.

At last they came in sight of the little house that stood back from the road, and there was a light in one of the upper windows. The Bishop heard a short gasp break from Osra's lips, and she pointed with her whip to the window. Now his breath came quick and fast, and he prayed to God that he might remember his sacred character and his vows, and not be led into great and deadly sin at the bidding of that proud, bitter face; and she turned upon him fiercely, saying that he told a lie, and that she knew it was a lie, since she knew where the prince was and what business had taken him away; and she commanded Christian to be silent, and to speak neither to her nor to any one else of his false suspicious; and she rebuked him, very harshly, to fall back and ride behind her again, which he did, sullen, yet satisfied; for he knew that his arrow had gone home. On she rode with her cheeks afire and her heart beating, until she came to Strelzau, and having arrived at the palace, ran to her own bedroom and flung herself on her bed.

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"I am frightened," she whispered.

"She will not live an hour," said he.

"For she had an affection of the heart, and this shock has killed her. Indeed, I think she was half dead from grief before we came."

"It was your duty," she said. "But it is none of mine."

"She will not live an hour," said he.

"Come and hear," said he; and she followed him obediently, yet unwillingly, to the couch, and looked down at the lady. The lady looked at her with wondering eyes, and then she smiled faintly, pressing the Prince's hand and whispering:

"She is so beautiful." And she seemed now wonderfully happy, so that the three all watched her, and were envious, although they were to live and she to die.

"Now, God pardon her sin," said the Princess Osra, suddenly leaning forward and saying in a voice that even in the stillness of the room he hardly heard:

"Come and hear," said he; and she followed him obediently, yet unwillingly, to the couch, and looked down at the lady. The lady looked at her with wondering eyes, and then she smiled faintly, pressing the Prince's hand and whispering:

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"The Helmet of Navarre"

BY BERTHA RUNKLE

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M. de Brie said nothing and the duke continued: "Yes, I have kept watch over him these five weeks. You are late, Francois. You little boys are fools. You think because you do not know a thing I do not know it. Was I cruel to keep my information from you, ma belle Lorraine?"

The attack was absolutely sudden; he had not seemed to observe her. Mademoiselle colored and made no instant reply. His voice was neither loud nor rough; he was smiling upon her.

"Or did you need no information, mademoiselle?"

She met his look unflinchingly.

"I have not been sighing for tidings of the Comte de Mar, monsieur."

"Because you have had tidings, mademoiselle."

"No, monsieur, I have had no communication with M. de Mar since May—until tonight."

"And what has happened tonight?"

"Tonight—Paul appeared."

"Paul!" ejaculated the duke, startled momentarily out of his phlegm. "Paul here?"

"He was, monsieur, an hour ago. He has since gone forth again, I know not whither or for what."

Mayenne ruminated over this, pulling off his gloves slowly.

"Well? What has this to do with Mar?"

She had no choice, though in evident fear of his displeasure, but to go through again the tale of the wager and letter. She was moistening her dry lips as she finished, her eyes on his face wide with apprehension. But he answered amiably, half absently, as if the whole affair were a trifle:

"Never mind; I will give you a pair of gloves, Lorraine."

He stood smiling upon us as if amused for an idle moment over our childish games. The color came back to her cheeks; she made him a curtsey, laughing lightly.

"Then my grief is indeed cured, monsieur. A new bit of finery is the best of balm for wounded self-esteem, is it not, Blanche? I confess I am piqued; I had dared to imagine that my squire might remember me still after a month of absence. I should have known it too much to ask of mortal man. Not till the rivers run-up hill will you keep out memories green for more than a week, messieurs."

"She turns it off well," cried the little demoiselle in blue, Mlle. Blanche de Tavanne; "you would not guess that she will be awake the night long, weeping over M. de Mar's defection."

"I!" exclaimed Mlle. de Monthue; "I weep over his recency? It is a far-fetched jest, my Blanche; can you invent no better? The Count de Mar—hold him!"

She snatched a card from a tossed-down hand, holding it up aloft for us all to see. It was by chance the knave of diamonds; the pictured face with its yellow hair bore, in my fancy at least, a suggestion of M. Etienne.

"Behold M. de Mar—hold his fate!" quoth a grizzled warrior with a laugh. "Mordieu! have we your good permission to deal likewise with the flesh-and-blood Mar, when we go to arrest him for conspiring against the Holy League?"

But Mlle. de Tavanne's quick tongue robbed him of his answer.

"Marry, you are severe on him, Lorraine. To be sure he does not come himself, but he sends so gallant a messenger!"

Mademoiselle glanced at me with hard, blue-eyes.

"That is the greatest insult of all," she said. "I could forgive—and forget—his absence; but I do not forgive his despaching me his horse-boy."

Thus far I had choked down my swelling rage at the faithlessness, her vanity, her despicable entreatment of my master's plight. I knew it was sheer madness for me to attempt his defense before this hostile company; nay, there was no object in defending him; there was not one here who cared to hear good of him. But at her last insult of him my blood boiled so hot that I lost all command of myself, and I burst out:

"I were a horse-boy—such I am not—I were twenty times too good to be carrying messages hither. You need not rail at his poverty, mademoiselle; it was you who brought him to it. It was for you he was turned out of his father's house. But for you he would not now be living in a garret, penniless and dishonored. Whatever ills he suffers, it is you and your false house who brought them."

Brie had me by the throat. Mayenne interfered without excitement.

"Don't strangle him, Francois. I may need him later. Let him be flogged and locked in the oratory."

He turned away as one bored over a trifling matter. And as the lackeys dragged me back to the door, I heard Mlle. de Monthue saying:

"Oh, M. de Latour, what have I done in destroying your knave of diamonds? Ma foi, you had a quatorze!"

XIV.

In the Oratory

"Here, Pierre!" M. de Brie called to the head lackey, "here's a candidate for a hiding. This is a cub of that fellow Mar's. He reckoned wrong when he brought his insolence into this house. Lay on well, boys; make him howl!"

Brie would have liked well enough, I fancy, to come along and see the fun, but he conceived that his duty lay in the saloon. Pierre, the same who had conducted me to Mlle. de Monthue, now led the way into a long oak-panelled parlor. Opposite the entrance was a huge chimney carved with the arms of Lorraine; at one end a door led into a little oratory where tapers burned before the image of the Virgin; at the other, before the two narrow windows, stood a long table with writing materials. Ghosts and cupboards nearly filled the walls. I took this to be a sort of council-room of my Lord Mayenne.

Pierre sent one of his men for a cane and the other suggested that he should quench the Virgin's candles.

"For I don't see why this rascal should have the comfort of a light in there," he said. "As for Mademoiselle Mary, she will not mind; she has a million others to see by."

I was left alone with him, and I promised myself the joy of one good blow at his face, no matter how dead they flogged me for it. But as I gathered myself for the rush he spoke to me low and cautiously:

"Now howl your loudest, lad; and I'll not lay on too hard. My clinched fist dropped to my side. 'You never did me any harm,' he muttered. 'How till they think you half killed, and I'll manage.'"

I gaped at him, not knowing what to make of it. But this is the way of the world; it there is much cruelty in it, there is much kindness, too.

"Here's the cane, nom d'un chien!" Pierre exclaimed boisterously. "Give it here, Jean; there'll be not much of it left when I get through."

"You'll strip his coat off?" said the second lackey, from the oratory.

"My faith! no; I shan't kill him if I did, and the duke wants him," Pierre retorted. So without more ado the two men tied my wrists in front of me, and Jean held me by the knee while Pierre laid on. And he, good fellow, grasping my collar, contrived to pull my loose jerkin away from my back, so that he dusted it down without greatly incommoding me. Some hard whacks I did get, but they were nothing to what a strong man could have given in grim earnest.

I trust I could have taken a real flogging with as close lips as anybody, but if my kind succor wanted howls, he should have. I yelled and cowered and dodged about, to the roaring delight of Jean and his mate. Indeed, I had drawn a crowd of grinning onlookers to the door before my performance.

the day's work. But after he had questioned me, what?

"Would he consider, with his servant Pierre, that I had never done him any harm?" Or would I wonder if they hung me out stark into some other's gutter, whether M. le Comte would search for me and claim my carcass? Or would he, too, fall by the blades of the League?

I was shuddering as I waited there in the darkness. Never, not even this morning in the closet of the Rue Couperjaret, had I been in such mortal dread. I had walked out of that closet to find M. Etienne; but I was not likely to happen on succor here. Pierre, for all his kind heart, could not save me from the Duke of Mayenne.

Then, when my hope was at its nadir, I remembered who was with me in the little room. I groped my way to Our Lady's feet and prayed her to save me, and if she might not, then to stand by me during the hard moment of dying and receive my seeking soul. Consoled now and deeming I could pass, I came to that, with a steady face, I laid me down, my head on the pie-dieu cushion, and presently went to sleep.

I was wakened by a light in my face, and all a-quiver, sprang up to meet my doom. But it was not the duke nor any of his henchmen who beat over me, candle in hand; it was Mlle. de Monthue.

"Oh, my boy, my poor boy!" she cried

"You are glad for that?"

"Why, of course, mademoiselle. Was it not a trap for him?"

She caught her breath as if in pain.

"I knew that as soon as I saw that they hung me out stark into some other's gutter, whether M. le Comte would

search for me and claim my carcass?"

"Whether they attack M. de Mar as the League's enemy on my lover?"

"This M. Paul de Lorraine," said I, speaking as respectfully as I knew how, but eager to find out all I could for M. Etienne—"this M. Paul de Lorraine is mademoiselle's lover, too?"

She shrugged her shoulders, neither assenting nor denying. "We are all pawns in the game for M. de Mayenne to push about as he chooses. For a time M. de Mar was high in his favor. Then my cousin Paul came back after a two years' disappearance, and straightway he was up and M. de Mar was down. And then Paul vanished again as suddenly as he had come, and became the turn of M. de Brie. Now tonight Paul walked in as suddenly as he had left and at once played on me to write that unlucky letter. And what it bodes for him I know not."

I had to tell her I had not thought it.

"No," she answered; "I had got you into this by my foolishness; I must needs try to get you out by my wits, Brie, the one who took you by the throat—there has been bad blood between him and your lord this twelve months only. Last May M. le Comte ran him through the wrist. Had I interfered for you," she said, coloring a little, "M. de Brie would have inferred interest in the master from that in the man, and he had seen to your beating himself."

It suddenly dawned on me that this M. de Brie was the "little cheese" of guard-room gossip. And I thought that the gentleman would hardly display so much venom against M. Etienne unless he were a serious obstacle to his hold.

She would have been to him as lonely as I.

"Nor would mademoiselle be here at midnight, weeping over a serving-lad, if she cared nothing for the master. She

had not worn her heart on her sleeve before the laughing salon, as I.

"Mademoiselle," I said, "I would like

well to tell you what has been happening to M. Etienne this last month, if you are not afraid to stay long enough to hear it."

"Oh, every one is asleep long ago; it is past two o'clock. Yes, you may tell me if you wish."

She sat down on a praying-cushion, motioning me to the other, and I began my tale. At first she listened with a little air of languor, as if the whole were of slight consequence, and she really did not care at all what M. le Comte had been about these five weeks. But as I got into the affair of the Rue Couperjaret she forgot her indifference and leaned forward with burning cheeks, hanging on my words with eager questions. And when I told her how Lucas had evaded us in the darkness, she cried:

"Blessed Virgin! M. de Mar has enough to contend with in this Lucas, without Paul de Lorraine, and Brie, and the Duke of Mayenne himself."

I was silent, being of her opinion. Presently she asked reluctantly:

"Does your master think this Lucas a tool of M. de Mayenne's?"

"Yes, mademoiselle. He says secre-

taries do not plot against dukedom for their own pleasure."

"Assassination was not wont to be

his cousin Mayenne's way," she said

with an accent of confidence that rang as false as a counterfeit coin. I saw well enough that mademoiselle did fear, at least, Mayenne's guilt. I thought I might tell her a little more.

"M. le Comte told me that since his

father's coming to Paris M. de Mayenne

made him offers to join the League and

he refused them. So then M. de Mayenne, seeing himself losing the whole house of St. Quentin, invented this."

"But it failed. Thank God, it failed!

And now he will leave Paris. He will

do must!"

"He did mean to seek Navarre's

camp tomorrow," I answered; but—"

"But what?"

"But then the letter came."

"But that makes no difference! He

must go for all that. The time is over

for trimming. He must stand on one

side or the other. I am a Ligueux

born and bred, and I tell him to go to

King Henry. It is his father's side; it

is his side. He cannot stay in Paris

another day."

"I do not think he will go madem-

oiselle's," she said, holding her silk purse which she had taken from her bosom; but I retreated.

"But he must!" she cried with vehemence. "Paris is not safe for him. If he cannot stand for his wound, he must go. I will send him a letter myself to tell him he must."

"Then he will never go."

"Felix."

"He will not. He was going because

he thought his lady flouted him; when

he finds she does not—well, if he hedges

a step out of Paris, I do not know him.

When he thought himself despised—"

"And why did I turn his suit into

laughter in the salon if I did not mean

to tell him I despised him? I did it for you to tell him how I made a mock of him that he might hate me and keep away from me."

"Oh," I said, "mademoiselle is beyond

me; I cannot keep up with her."

"And you believed it! But you must

needs spoil all by flaring out with im-

proper speech."

"I crave mademoiselle's pardon. I

was wrong and insolent. But she played

it cool too well."

"And if it was not yours?" she cried,

"If I do—well, I will not say despoil him—but care nothing for him?"

"Will he then go to St. Denis? Then tell him from me that he has my pity as

one erring son, and my esteem as

one-time servant of mine, but never

my love. Tell him I would willingly

have him alive, for the sake of the love

he once bore me. But as for any am-

Each and All Society

HELPING OTHERS SHOULD NOT INTERFERE WITH HOME DUTIES, SAYS MRS. HERRICK

NONE can read our page without being impressed by the amount of good the girls are doing for one another. It is not only that I emphasize it in my talk, but that you find it scattered thickly through the letters.

Here is one girl who has silk pieces she offers to send to any one who writes that she will give sketches or designs another will help with music or languages. This one is skillful in some kind of needle-work, and will give lessons in it to any one in her own town, or will write out the directions for the benefit of those farther away. Reading matter is offered in nearly every issue, and I receive scores of letters from girls willing to write to the editor of the magazine.

This is beautiful, and is in the true spirit of the Each and All pledge. But, while we are all of us working eagerly to be of aid and comfort to those outside and to reach distant stranger friends with the hope of brightening and helping them, how much are our homes benefiting by the pledge we have signed, the spirit we profess?

This thought was brought home to me very nearly by the following letter, which I received not long ago:

I intended to do so much charity work outside this last winter, but circumstances were such that I felt my spare time for good offices and helpfulness was needed most in my own immediate home circle. It is very interesting to see for the first time the pleasure, and commendable, but it is just as kind, if less interesting, to sew for or tend the children while one's married sister in the next street takes a trip downtown or a needed rest.

And, while one can feel very kind and virtuous when writing letters and inviting visitors to the home and helping, it is a very good idea to know that, while you're doing these kindnesses, mother isn't getting meals and doing the domestic duties alone and unaided, with, perhaps, a headache and a lonely ache in her heart.

It is fine to give away old magazines and help decorate the church, but first be sure that there isn't a crying and unneeded need for helpfulness right at home.

To all of which I say "Amen" most heartily!

What do you think of it, girls? Haven't you seen that sort of thing yourselves? Don't you know those who are eager in church and charitable labors and who neglect home duties? Don't you know that some don't even care for the comforts of their sort of home? Is there some one of you who has a lonely or invalid correspondent who writes that she is cheered and comforted by your letters, and to whom you write while you know that your mother is so busy with the householding that she has not had a chance for days to lie down and take a full hour's rest, or to get out for a walk or a trolley ride? Don't you care to do something for her church or Sunday school? It may even be Each and All—and leave the mother, who has been hard at work all day, to finish the dishes by herself or to get the younger children to bed or to go on with that interminable pile of sewing?

Cr., what I am afraid is even more common, do you not keep the law of kindness in your mouth when you are at your benevolent meetings and say the right thing at Christian Endeavor or King's Daughters or Each and All meetings, and write tender, gentle letters to your correspondents, and then give a hasty or snappy reply to your mother or father or to some other member of your family or to send your answer back, but forgetful of the fact that you are writing to her? And when you are criticized? Oh, my dear girl to whom all this applies, don't for a moment think you are the only one! There are hundreds of you!

I am sure I have spoken before on this page of the discomfort from which I have been made to suffer by the bickering and squabbling going on in families with whom I have been brought into contact. I know of



"Don't You Go to Some Meeting, and Leave the Mother to Finish the Household Duties by Herself?"

"It is Fine to Help Decorate the Church, But First Be Sure There Isn't a Crying Need for Helpfulness Right at Home"

Generous Offers of Help in Needlework

THE generous offers of help in needlework and fancy work continue to come in, and I put a number of them here together today. Surely, there can be few needs in this line that cannot be met by some of our willing members. I have the addresses of all those whose letters print below, and will look for your applications for their addresses. This sort of giving is a help to the giver even more than to the receiver for correspondence along such lines almost always results in an exchange of suggestions, patterns and the like.

Help Upon Practical Subjects

I can do almost anything, such as sewing, all kinds of fancy work, and housekeeping. I am a good housekeeper, and think ought to be able to help some one. If you think any of the married girls would like my address, wish you would give it them. Some one near my own age. Mrs. M. G. (West Duxbury, Mass.).

I am sure you could help, and in some of the best, most practical ways.

Wants to Learn Drawn Work

I would like to correspond with girls of about my age (21 years). I am single and keeping house for my father and brother; my mother is dead. I would like to learn drawn work. LAURA G. (Reading, Pa.).

Another of our girl housekeepers. We have nearly as many of these as of the married girls.

To Make Her Own Clothes

I am very fond of sewing and I mean to try to make most of my own clothes in the near future. If there are any girls in the West who are keeping the Far West, I would like to correspond with one about 18 years of age.

I am very much interested in housework and cooking. I work through the day, but my evenings and Saturday afternoons are my own. I have a maid, but there are many girls who know any way of making extra money. I would be pleased to hear from them. I would also like to exchange postcards with some one from the Far West.

Mrs. JUDY (Boston).

I wish there were some member near me who would follow this suggestion! What do the girls think of it?

An Offer of Cheer

I am a trained nurse and am at present a convenient and employ my spare time crocheting, writing and reading. I should like very much to correspond with any of the invalid and lonely girls. I am of a bright and happy disposition and if I could find a girl to correspond with, I would like to remain inactivity.

Another of our girl housekeepers. We have nearly as many of these as of the married girls.

Basket Making

I do all kinds of fancy work, including the weaving of Indian baskets, and would be very pleased to help in any way I can in this work.

R. E. B. (Gloucester, Mass.).

I know we have other basket makers in Each and All. Would these not like to get together and exchange experience by letter? Let me hear from each of them.

Varietywork Interests

I am willing to help any one by telling how I make fancy sofa pillows, underwear, fancy handkerchiefs, burnt leather and woodwork, embroidery and other fancy articles. I am also a postcard collector.

Some one else with many fancy-work interests.

Knitting and Crocheting

I could teach how to make bedroom slippers, satin bed gowns, vests or scarfs. I am willing to do so, providing the girls are willing to pay me for my trouble. I would go to her. Mrs. K. M. (Philadelphia, Pa.).

These knit sweaters, or golf vests, continue popular, and it is well worth while to know how to make them.

An "Embroidery Girl"

I would like to write to the girls that are interested in embroidery, as I do quite a little myself.

M. W. L. (Salem, Mass.).

If one may judge from appearances, there should be many correspondents for this member.

Needs Instruction

I shall try to help all members in any way I can, and will take pleasure in cheering up the shut-ins by writing to them or sending them books or magazines.

I would like to exchange lessons on fancy work, as I love the trade myself, and would be glad to help in return. I can speak French also and read and write it a little. Give my address to some of the married girls who wish to correspond.

M. B. (St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Can.).

This member has so many other means of being useful besides fancy work that I am sure not only the married, but the unmarried girls will be eager to write to her.

A Big Exception

I would like to exchange patterns of dollies, baby caps, sacques, hair receivers and other little things crocheted. I would like to earn a little at crocheting if I could. I am willing to do anything for the club if you do not know much about anything. I am a seamstress and housework and crocheting. I also knit shawls on wooden needles.

M. S. (Altoona, Pa.).

I think myself this is pretty big exception. Any one who knows about babies and housework knows a good deal.

Help in Millinery Offered

I am an experienced milliner and would like to help any girl who would like to learn millinery. I would also like to exchange postcards with any of the members. I am very fond of music, like violin culture best.

A. S. (Portland, Maine).

We have not had many letters from milliners on the page, and this kind offer will probably be accepted gratefully.

Who Can Teach Tatting?

I should like very much to know how to do tatting. Are there any members living near that would teach me how? I am not able to pay any fancy price, but expect to pay something. I could go to them or they could come to me.

M. M. (Winter Hill, Boston, Mass.).

We have had other requests for instruction in tatting. Who can teach it?

Embroidering Parosals

I would like to correspond with some girl about my own age, which is 16, who is interested in embroidery. I hate

OBJECTS AND AIM OF EACH AND ALL

PERHAPS some of you, seeing this page for the first time, wonder just what the Each and All Society really is;

what there is about its aims and objects to create so widespread an interest among "young girls of all ages."

The society was founded in February, 1905, with Christine Terhune Herrick for its president, and with an almost instant membership of girls in nearly every State in the Union and in Canada.

Its object is to help girls help themselves by developing their talents into something the world wants; to solve difficult problems—the sort a girl wants a calm, unbiased, out-of-the-family opinion upon; and to promote the exchange of general help.

Any girl can belong. There is no red tape about it. The sending of your name for membership gives you the range of every opportunity the society boasts. And Mrs. Herrick stands ready to welcome, to advise and to help.

I would like to correspond with some girl about my own age, which is 16, who is interested in embroidery. I hate

THE QUILT BRIGADE

IT IS a good while since we started a "Quilt Brigade" under the leadership of Mrs. Emily M. P. This is well known. I have mentioned it before on the page and in my letters to individual members, but it seems to me that if all the girls who are interested in quilt-peeling belonged to this special sub-club, it would be one of the largest and most enthusiastic in Each and All. I print today the letters of several who are quiltmakers, and I hope by this means they will soon get into touch with one another and with the chairman of the Quilt Sub-Club.

I am a married woman with four children and do all my own work and take in sewing. I just finished piecing the sunrise quilt, it is quite pretty. I have learned to quilt and am anxious to exchange postcards for patchwork quilting and all kinds of fancy work in the winter. I am very fond of sewing of any kind, so I am a "busy bee" at home.

M. M. (Wyoming, Pa.).

What wishes some of these patterns?

I exchange postal cards, but I have thought of something else. Girls who are working on patchwork quilts with their names and place of residence worked on with silk and make a quilt of the patches. I am willing to start if any of the other girls are willing.

16 years old and would like to correspond with girls about my own age living in Atlantic City.

A. F. (Sunbury, Pa.).

A similar suggestion has been made for quilts of cotton pieces.

Let the girls know I make quilt squares to exchange with any, if they let me know what kind of quilt they are making.

R. E. (Pittsburgh, Pa.).

Another one who wishes to exchange patches.

Would like my name sent to any in "Each and All" that work to make a quilt. I would gladly exchange squares or pieces, or help in any way I can. Please just write to me.

16 years old and would like to correspond with girls who are making a quilt.

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The New Low Neck



PARIS, '06.
FASHION rarely shows herself more capricious than she has in recent neckwear changes.

Following the highest collars and stocks wearable has come the collarless neck, and that lovely fair, the V-neck, which is ideal for afternoon, house gowns and evening gowns of all sorts. With hats, for theatres and restaurant and evenings at summer hotels, it is now worn almost exclusively.

There are so many forms of the styles that it is easy to suit one's neck, even if it has its failings, especially since the convenient jewel dog collar is still in vogue.

It is so easy, too, to yield to the temptation of cutting out a high collar now in its first stages, and by supplying some simple flat trimming to find one's self not only in the latest fashion, but with a delightfully cool neck for some crowded occasion where a decollete gown is not to be thought of.

Indeed, an entirely new effect may be obtained for last year's waist by making the sleeves quite small and adding a knot of pretty light-colored ribbon to the bands of lace or embroidery that were used for trimming summer gowns. If your waist is fresh enough to admit it, a flower, to tone with the elbow rosettes, may be fastened just at the edge of the cut-out neck.

E. D.

Hints for Water Drinkers

T HE drinking of quantities of water each day has become something of a craze, but a bad habit that has in it so much underlying common sense that it deserves to become an established and widespread habit.

The Japanese soldier, whose endurance and good health is proverbial, is said to drink a gallon of water daily.

We cannot quite compass that amount, but increasing numbers have pledged themselves to drink eight glasses a day, or about two quarts.

Now, this, to me, is no easy task—especially since it must not be taken at meals. It is surprising how little water the average person drinks. One woman said recently she did not take a glass of it a week. It is easy to imagine, therefore, her difficulty when it came to eight a day.

One woman who has adopted this new water cure—it is a preventive and cure, too, of many of the physical ills which afflict modern society—has reverted to a trick of her husband's—she days to overcome the difficulty. She drinks from a pitcher.

Each night, when she goes to her room, she takes with her a two-quart pitcher of water—her in case, though this is not necessary—and drinks from it freely at intervals while she is getting ready for bed.

The pitcher is then closely covered, and the next morning the process is repeated. Long quaffs are taken at a time.

It is surprising how much water is consumed in this way, unconsciously, as it were. In her case, the pitcher is almost invariably emptied, without any sense of repetition.

Try it, you liquid remedy hard work. It is not a very elegant or a refined habit, or one that could be advocated in a book on table etiquette, but it fulfills its mission.

Post Card Cabinets

T HE postcard craze has brought about the manufacture of the prettiest little cabinets for the collection cards.

Some of them are in appearance just like the usual cabinet, composed of rows of wide, shallow drawers. But each drawer is divided up into compartments the size of the usual postcard, while the compartments of the lowest drawer are made a trifle larger for the fitting of those larger cards.

Another more ingenious cabinet is made so that when you unhook it the whole front swings away from the back, showing the postcards grouped in their several compartments.

Bamboo and lacquered woods are used in the majority of cases, except in those that are made to order to match the furniture.

And an occasional pretty little one is made on the principle of the tiny glove and stock and handkerchief cabinets which prove so useful for keeping the little accessories in the perfect order that is their life.

They may be enameled in white or whatever tint echoes the coloring of the room.

TENTS FOR PLAY AND COOLNESS

T HIS is certainly a baleful age for the child. Never in history has more been done for its amusement, and each season brings new inventions to make playtime delightful.

True, there is a danger in all this, and it is a question whether the young American or English or French child with his mechanical toys, intricate games and marvelous dolls and soldiers, is one whit happier than his parents and grandparents, who, not sweltered with ready-made amusements, had to exercise their ingenuity to provide them.

One thing is certain, the average child of today, in his play as well as his work, is being encouraged to live out-of-doors. This is never more noticeable than when one enters a toy shop. What are the things most in demand? Balls and bats, hoops, canoes, bicycles and velocipedes, jumping ropes, express wagons and miniature automobiles, spades, hoes and other gardening tools, croquet, archery, tennis rackets and even small-sized golf clubs.

So widespread has become this outdoor life that many children, babies even, eat and sleep in the open, coming in at night only—some of them not even at that.

The toy-makers, realizing this tendency of the day, have met it by providing fascinating shelters where children can be protected from sun and rain, and yet have not to be shut within four walls.

One thing is certain, the average child does not love a tent? Can anything give greater joy?

The child of yesterday would contrive his from chairs or a step ladder and an old sheet or table cloth; nowadays the pampered youngster has his own special tent, a dome-like corner of the grounds or out in the landscape, a tent just as complete and easily put up as that of a soldier or camper-out.

There are several varieties of these tents; so every boy's taste may be gratified.

If he has a hankering to play soldier, there is the wall tent, modeled on that of the regular army officer. It comes 7 by 7 feet square, or a little longer than wide, measuring 7 by 9 feet. It consists of a covering of white eight-ounce muslin held by two end poles and a cross ridge. The ropes and fastenings are so attached that the tent may easily be put up by a boy.

This tent holds, comfortably, a full-length cot, a camp stool and a small table, and makes a splendid, airy playroom for a half dozen children.

Then there is the square tent, of blue

and white duck. This has a pointed top, through which the one pole, with steel top, runs, and is held by a grumet. The sides are securely pegged down by wooden pegs.

This tent has the advantage of folding into a package about thirty inches square and three or four inches thick.

It can thus easily be carried by the children when they go for a day in the woods.

Some of this style have an extension front, where a chair or two may be placed in the shade.

For the boy enamored of the red man, what is finer than a gift of a "red Indian" wigwam? These are very gay, indeed, made of yellow duck, brightly painted with gray or red Indian tomahawks, bows and arrows and bracelets on each driving and a com-

plete set of bows and arrows from which project short pieces of tree branches.

Playing Indian with such an environment is doubly realistic.

Hammock Beds for Babies

Less for the amusement of the children, but equally for their comfort, are the beach tents, under which little ones may play happily all day, enjoying all the air going, yet sheltered from the burning sun.

These tents have simply a square canopy of dark blue and white duck, with a gay frieze of brown and white, resting on a central pole and held in place by ropes and cords, and suspended over a sunny lawn as for the seashore.

Hammock stands, with a canopy top,

are much liked to swing along the seashore or out in some secluded corner of a lawn.

These have been seen for several years, but new this season are the sanitary hammock beds for the tiny baby.

Nothing could be daintier, cooler or more healthful than these hammocks, made of hemstitch web cord, with a white twill fabric.

They are eight inches deep, so baby cannot possibly fall over the sides while lying

in the bottom, on which a thin mattress is placed, makes an easy resting place.

The hammock is swung on a solid standard, with a white linen fringed canopy above it. Hooks are provided,

so that it may be made stationary or swinging, at will.

Life in summer is made more bearable to children and their elders alike by means of these different outdoor shelters, and any family with a tiny plot on which to erect a tent should, if possible, never be without one

washing for the purpose.

THE EVOLUTION OF SUMMER PLAY-SCHOOLS

CERTAIN learned sociologists are telling us nowadays that the modern child, especially among the richer classes, does not know how to play, that he must actually be instructed in the art of amusing himself.

However this may be, and I can scarcely see why the twentieth century boy or girl should not play by instinct just as did his parents or his grandparents, one thing is certain, that until comparatively recent years the opportunity for organized, open-air recreation was wanting to thousands upon thousands of children in our cities.

The active romps that are the rightful heritage of youth, which children need for their best development, physical and mental, if they were possible at all, were only so on crowded city streets, where play is at the risk of life and



limb, and the player must have a weather eye out for a stern "cop" and avoid associations of the downright vicious.

You lucky enough to be country bred, with miles of space for the enjoyment of "tag," "I spy," "Prisoner's Base" or ball, and delightful haymows where one could romp to one's heart's content, imagine, if you can, childhood in the slums of a great city.

Bad as any one such conditions become almost unbearable in the sweltering days of summer when the streets are a furnace and sirocco combined, and

young blood is heated to a pitch that makes naughtiness almost justifiable.

No wonder juvenile crime increases more than 60 per cent from July to September.

Yet it has only been within the last eight or ten years that we have awakened to the need, nay, the urgent necessity, of providing children in our cities and large towns with a place to play.

To Miss Mary E. Very, a school teacher, of Boston, is due, in 1879, the first vacation school of which there is record. This was supported in part by the Woman's Education Association.

Earlier summer outings and public baths began to be known, the former as far back as 1845, but no one seemed to think of a public playground for the opening hour. Many of these playgrounds have from three to four hours of play, but did not it an uncommon thing to have children refuse invitations for outside pleasures because they did not want to break their record.

The methods of the usual playground are simple, but must be remembered that the work has been derived from that of the vacation school.

At first the idea did not spread very rapidly, but about 1898, almost simultaneously as it were, summer playgrounds sprang up all over the United States, Canada and England.

To Mrs. Jemmy Ward, by the way, was due the first English playground at the Palace of Westminster Settlement in London. There she has built a recreation school, which gathers the children after school hours and keeps them happy and amused till 8 o'clock each evening, and the vacation school, which provides recreation during the August recess.

Young blood is heated to a pitch that makes naughtiness almost justifiable.

No wonder juvenile crime increases more than 60 per cent from July to September.

As for the appreciation, no one would ask who had ever seen scores of children hanging over a school fence morning after morning waiting impatiently for the opening hour. Many of these playgrounds have from three to four hours of play, but did not it an uncommon thing to have children refuse invitations for outside pleasures because they did not want to break their record.

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OUR OWN LONDON LETTERS

London, June 22.—Visitors to London are now seeing the capital of the Empire at its best. It is the height of the season and the strangers within its gates have imported a holiday air into its streets, which in many parts are almost impassable with the gay crowded traffic. The unimaginative Londoner is inflated with the enthusiasm of the admiring sightseers and begins to realize something of the beauty and magnificence of the old city, now that glorious summer has made it all so bright and hospitable and picturesque. Hospitality is the prevailing note of the season. Every citizen feels a pride in answering the stranger's queries and pointing out the thousand and one famous and historic streets and houses and then the strangers are colonials or foreigners, the kindly hospitality must have a tremendous influence in strengthening the good feeling and friendship between Englishmen and the citizens of far countries. Just now the German flag is conspicuous in London in honor of the large party of German editors who for the first time have come here on behalf of the German press to study English institutions and English public opinion and so promote the international entente which means so much to the progress of the world. They have been through Westminster.

The banquet at the Whitehall rooms to our German guests on Thursday will go far to cement the cordial friendship between England and Germany. The speeches of two distinguished members of the government, the lord chancellor and Mr. James Bryce made a deep and gratifying impression. The editor of the Westminster Gazette in proposing "German Journalism" charmed his German confreres who were quick to respond to its wise and statesmanlike tone.

The famous editor of "Die Nation," Dr. Theodore Barth, in a speech delivered in perfect English said "we see the press of every civilized country always in arms. Before we talk of international disarmament at the Hague Conference, let us begin with the disarmament of the press. But as Dr. Barth wittily reminded us, "Every nation is better than its reputation—misunderstanding is the mother of suspicion, and suspicion is the chief cause of international trouble."

The hospitality extended this week to the influential leaders of public opinion in Germany, by all classes in this country should have a splendid effect in removing international suspicion and misunderstanding.

Only one London newspaper—representing our yellow press—strikes a jarring note. By expressing itself as it does now it only serves to discredit the jingoism with which it is associated.

Mr. Winston Churchill, who is now our recognized exponent of Colonial Office policy, made an important reference to the coming Transvaal parliament in a speech on Thursday at the dinner given in his honor by the New Reform Club. The government, it would appear, intends to make an announcement at the end of this session that the promised parliament for the Transvaal will be elected at the end of this year, and as this will represent every shade of opinion in the colony, the social difficulties should gradually disappear when popular control takes the place of the bureaucratic system. It is evidently the intention of the Colonial Office not to rush the settlement of the Chinese labor question till the popular parliament on the spot has it threshed out.

The Postmaster-General, whose department earns over £4,000,000 a year for the Imperial revenue, stated on Thursday that post office business is progressing rapidly, and last year showed an increase of £670,000 profit. This hardly enables some slight concessions to be made to the public and gives good reason to expect that next year the rates on newspapers and periodicals posted here for Canada may be substantially reduced. Since proposals have been made to the Canadian government, it would appear the next move is expected from Canada.

It is often argued that the British post office should make some financial sacrifice for the sake of getting British magazines and newspapers to circulate in Canada, which is flooded with the American journals, which are delivered at 4d. a pound, while British cost the prohibitive rate of 4d. a pound. This argument is urged without regarding the fact that the post office is a revenue-earning department, which in the matter of considering the sentiment of Imperial unity, has no more heart than the Canadian custom house, which taxes British imports. Our Postmaster-General must regard the question of newspaper postal rates from the point of view of revenue solely, and as Canada as well as Britain has an interest in promoting the circulation in Canada of the British rather than the American press, it is to be hoped the Canadian government will see its way to make terms with the British P. M. G. so that that cautious minister may be induced to make the plunge.

At a result of the Postal Union Conference of Rome, reforms have been made in the postage to far countries, so that now we shall be enabled to send one ounce to the colonies for 4d. instead of half an ounce. The revision of newspaper matter is not so simple, since it involves a complete overthrowing of the home rates. It may be safely assumed that there must be a subsidy arranged before the rate on newspapers is reduced to the penny a pound which is so generally desired.

The agitation against the tyranny of landlordism, which is spreading from Ireland to England, found expression here in London yesterday in the formation of a Town Tenants' League. In the metropolis the trader who has a household shop or warehouse builds up a business and increases the value of the land and building without the owners of land or building doing anything to create it. At the end of his lease, according to a case quoted at the meeting in the city on Thursday, a trader in Westminster who paid £100 a year ground rent applied for leave to extend his premises, and was refused unless he agreed to pay £1,000 as ground rent and rebuild to the extent of £50,000, and pay another £50,000 premium. This is on a big scale in typical of what goes on all over London amongst tenants big and little. In the last forty years the ground rent has increased from £4,000-000 a year to £16,000,000 a year, and including the distant suburbs, it is very much more. It is the dwellings and the shops that pay the rates and taxes, the landlords are almost seat free. The Town Tenants League will seek to com-

pete the Bishop of Ripon; Sir Charles Tupper, and the Lord Mayor and the Sheriff, etc.

The first of what is hoped will be a series of Imperial concerts is now arranged, and in musical circles here a good deal of interest is felt in the coming British-Canadian Festival Concert, on 27th inst., at which eminent British composers will conduct the performance of their own compositions, aided by the London Symphony Orchestra and chorus of 250 voices, and the leading soloists, Miss Pauline Donaldson, Mr. J. Harrison and Mr. Francon Davis.

Lord Northcliffe, better known as Mr. Alfred Harmsworth, is to spend a long holiday this summer in Canada, where he has large business interests in the wood pulp trade. It is rumored here that the enterprising pioneer of the "yellow press" in England has designs upon the press of Canada, and may during this visit acquire at least one leading Canadian daily, which he will make into another Daily Mail, and so compete with the most lurid of the highly-colored papers of the United States.

It is supposed that the Canadian government agents here have been instructed to cease reporting "small and captions complaints of dealers." However that may be, there would seem to be need of reporting complaints. The commercial agent at Manchester has had his attention called to the carelessness of certain Canadian shippers of woodenware. The importer complained of stepladders and other articles sent to supply a trial order, because they were rough and unfinished, some of them being partially planed. This is urged, is a serious mistake, as English buyers invariably examine every article before it is passed and taken into stock.

DINED WITH PRESIDENT.

Premier of New Zealand Honored by Roosevelt.

Oyster Bay, July 6.—Sir Joseph Ward, premier of New Zealand, took luncheon with President Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill today. Before proceeding to the president's home, Sir Joseph said he was most interested with the president in the possibility of negotiating a reciprocity treaty between the United States and New Zealand. The latter country, he said, had a surplus of wool and gum. New Zealand could negotiate a treaty with the United States, he said, without reference to the British government and he was prepared to take the official preliminary steps in that matter and was anxious that such steps should be taken before he leaves the country. He said he should endeavor to leave the matter in the hands of the British embassy at Washington on his departure from the country.

Sir Joseph, who is on his way home from a trip to Europe, was asked yesterday what action would be taken in New Zealand if an ice trust increased the price of that commodity to consumers to get more than a reasonable profit.

He said: "The solution of that problem is simple. If any man or company proposed to buy up all the ice plants, control the supply of ice on hand, then push up the price to consumers, we would immediately build ice plants and give the people all the ice they wanted at a small price and a fair profit. We had a similar condition arise at home in the coal industry, and we put it down quickly."

When the question of government regulation of railroads and other great aggregations of wealth which oppressed the masses was referred to, Sir Joseph said the measure taken would have to be drastic to be effective. He suggested as a remedy the extensive publicity obtained by an impartial and thoroughly honest system of investigation. Concerning the operation of railroads, in New Zealand, the premier said: "We have the largest per capita of wealth in the world in New Zealand, and we have proportionately the lowest rate of taxation. We have the cheapest public utilities and probably the most efficient. Our railroads haul people cheaper than any in the world, and nowhere are the railroads operated more economically. Whenever we find that any public utility is earning more than 3 1/2 per cent, we reduce the charges to the public."

ACCORDING TO BRITISH MODEL.

Expert From England Pleased With Uncle Sam's Uniforms.

Washington, July 6.—The military appearance of the American soldier was a surprise to George V. Winter, who came from London on the invitation of the war department to design certain improvements in the uniforms of the service which would bring them in line with the superior fit and make of the British uniforms. "The American soldier is not so beefy as the British," declared Mr. Winter, "he is smarter and better set up." The patterns submitted by Mr. Winter indicated numerous changes in the uniforms, but not radical changes from existing styles.

VICTIMS OF SALISBURY WRECK.

London, July 6.—The body of C. A. Pipon, of Toronto, and other victims of the Salisbury accident will be taken to the United States on the steamer Minneapolis tomorrow.

VICTIMS OF GLORIOUS FOURTH.

Whole Army Laid Out by Accidents During Celebrations.

Chicago, Ill., July 6.—Fifty-one lives thrown away and 3,551 of them maimed or injured, some of them fatally, is the record of this year's "Glorious Fourth," as compiled by correspondents of the Tribune up to an early hour today.

Velvet Skin Soft and Clear

What one or two applications of Dr. Chase's Ointment will do for rough, inflamed and irritated skin is almost as wonderful as is the complete cure of eczema by persistent use of this treatment.

Sun and wind, heat and dust, combine to make the skin rough and red and to produce chafing and skin irritation of one form or another.

By its soothing, healing and anti-septic influence, Dr. Chase's Ointment quickly overcomes these difficulties and leaves the skin clear, soft and velvety.

It should not be forgotten that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a skin food which can be used on the most delicate skin with most beneficial results and the same time is so powerful as a healer of the skin as to cure the worst forms of eczema.

Because eczema usually has its beginning in chafing, poisoning or irritation of the skin you cannot be too prompt in overcoming these seemingly trivial skin troubles. Dr. Chase's Ointment is about to leave immediately for Washington to confer here with Senator Pinchot and the officials of the state department and endeavor by negotiation to bring

tor-General, the Bishop of Ripon; Sir Charles Tupper, and the Lord Mayor and the Sheriff, etc.

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COL. HAGGARD COMES TO RESIDE IN VICTORIA

Distinguished Literary Man Will Pursue His Labors on This Fair Isle.

Lieut.-Col. Andrew C. P. Haggard, D. S. O., one famous in the literary field and a strong champion of the charms and attractions of British Columbia has returned to the city with the determination of taking up his residence here. In an interview he said:

"There is a great field here," he said, "for one who tries to reach real life in his work. The old saying that 'truth is stranger than fiction' applies to nowhere more than this province. Many historical events in the early history are worthy of treatment by a master of fiction, and the everyday life of a large number of citizens would read like romance. I hope to be able to do some work upon these lines, and that is why I intend in future to make British Columbia my home."

"You ask why I am choosing Victoria? Well, I can only say this, A man, when seeking a home, wants the best. Beautiful surroundings help a literary man even when his writings call forth recollections of an active life in the past. In my historical romances and works dealing to some extent with old military incidents I have found the quiet of the woods most useful. And by making my home in Victoria, I will be in touch with the centres of civilization, while within a few hours' journey of some of the best fishing and shooting grounds in the world. It will be necessary to spend two or three months each year on the other side of the Atlantic, but you can write me down a Victorian after this."

Fifth son of the late W. M. Rider Haggard, he was born in 1854 and received his education at the famous school of Westminster. Entering the army in 1873, at 19 years of age, as subaltern in the King's Own Borderers, he remained actively with the service until a few years ago, and now holds a majority in the Royal Scotch Reserve.

Foreign service claimed him almost from the first. He served in India and at Eden for several years, and finally became a member of the staff in Egypt in 1882. The Egyptian army then claimed his services, and he became a valued member of the number of British officers acting under Sir Evelyn Wood, V. C. In 1884 he saw special service on the Red Sea littoral being especially mentioned in naval despatches.

During the same year he saw his first battle; Tumai, where again personal bravery and ability called for mention in official despatches. But the investment of Suakin by Osman Digna formed the most unique feature of his military career. He was in command of the first battalion of the Egyptian army during the whole period, lasting well into 1885, and, with his men, was 135 times under fire. For this service he received the Osmanian decoration of the fourth class. After other services in unimportant expeditions he commanded the Egyptian troops on the frontier, again being mentioned in despatches. His distinguished conduct during this campaign earned Col. Haggard the coveted Distinguished Service Order, the third class Medjidieh; the medal and several clasps.

As early as 1886 he became interested in Canada, and made a trip over the C. P. R. on one of the first transcontinental trains. This resulted in a series of articles in Blackwood's that attracted much attention.

REBATTERS CONVICTED.

Railroad and Chicago Packing House Firm Found Guilty.

Chicago, July 6.—The Chicago and Alton railroad and John Faithorn and Fred A. Wanna, former officials of the road today were convicted in the United States district court of illegally granting rebate to the Schwartzschild and Sulzberger Packing company. No sentence was imposed today, by Judge Landis, pending the arguments for a new trial for the defendants which will be heard tomorrow.

U. S. TRANSPORT ASHORE.

Manila, July 6.—The United States transport Thomas is reported to be ashore on a coral reef near the island of Guam. General Wood has asked the secretary of war for authority to send the transport Meade to take off the passengers and cargo of the Thomas whose position is favorable as long as good weather prevails. The Thomas is reported to have run on the reef a distance of 100 feet. Efforts to dislodge her thus far have failed. All on board the Thomas are safe. She carried no troops.

PRINTERS IN RIOT.

Employees of Government Printing Office Get Obstreporous.

St. Petersburg, July 6.—Rioting occurred today among the employees of the government printing office, where the plates for the paper currency are engraved and printed. They left work and went to the courtyard of the building singing the "Marseillaise." Guards and Cossacks were summoned and drove back the demonstrators into the building, where after some parleying they returned to work.

Interior Minister Tolypin has removed General Gourloff, the governor of Minsk, General Kengroff was held to be responsible for the anti-Jewish excesses at Minsk, in November last and M. Arakantseff, in the lower house of the Russian parliament, urged that he be tried on that charge. The higher Russian authorities decided not to prosecute the general. On June 19th, General Gourloff was thanked by a delegation of Jews for measures instituted by him to prevent another outbreak at Minsk.

IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Guatemala and San Salvador Now Seek Arbitration.

Washington, July 6.—The state department has been notified through a cablegram from American Minister Combs dated yesterday at Guatemala city, that efforts are being held to prevent hostilities between Guatemala and Salvador as a result of an alleged breach of neutrality by Salvador during the progress of the insurrection which has just failed. Mr. Combs says Senor Pinchot, a special envoy appointed by the president of Salvador, is already on his way to this city and he (Mr. Combs) is about to leave immediately for Washington to confer here with Senor Pinchot and the officials of the state department and endeavor by negotiation to bring

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfect honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,

Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure takes internally,

acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials free. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

THE CANADIAN TAYLOR AUTOMATIC FIRE ALARM AND CALL BELL CO., LIMITED

OF

VICTORIA, B. C.

The above Company is now incorporated under the laws of British Columbia with a capital stock of \$50,000.00, divided into 10,000 shares of \$5.00 each. Terms of sale, half cash, balance in two equal payments.

This company is incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing and installing the Taylor Fire Alarm, we only perfect Automatic Fire Alarm yet invented. The question is, will it work, and will it pay dividends? Let me answer the first part of your question. A Syndicate of good Victoria Merchants have been manufacturing and installing the Alarm in a small way for the past six months. The following is a list of a few that have had the Alarm installed, and I can show you in this office their testimonials:

Government House, Nanaimo Brewery, Windsor Hotel (Nanaimo), The Shawnigan Lake Lumber Company, The Tayor Mill Company, J. A. Sayward lumber Mills, E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd., and W. J. Pendray's residence, and others. In answering the other part of your question, "Will it pay dividends?" I say, "Yes." Every manufacturer, mill, business house, hotel, public building, residence, steamship, etc., will have them installed, as it is the most perfect protection from fire, and will cheapen insurance; the cost of instalment is small and within the reach of everybody. If you already have the electric call bells, no wiring is necessary.

The Syndicate have already received satisfactory dividends and are operating in a small way, and their reason for selling stock now is to raise capital to push the business all over Canada. The Fire Alarm and Call Bell will be installed in my office at once and can be tested Tuesday, the 26th instant. Not more than 4,500 shares of stock will be offered for sale at this time, and as many have already stated that they wish to purchase stock, I would suggest that you lose no time in applying for stock in the Company. The Company will be prepared to receive application for allotment of stock on and after Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, June 28.

All Applications for Stock Must be Made to

J. E. CHURCH, Broker 14 TROUNCE AVENUE

SUPERIOR ST.

Car Line

145

GOVERNMENT ST.
Car Line
120

JOHNSON'S COMPANY CONTINUOUS PERFORMERS

BROTHER GARDNER

HE REMARKS ON THE EXTRAVAGANCE OF HIS RACE.

"De street dat many of us lib on is named Coon street. I has resided dar for twenty years and had no fault to find. Six weeks ago Brudgers Penstock and White begun to go around wid a petition prayin' de common Council to change de name to Rosamont street. Day contended dat de name of Coon street was degradin'. Dey got a piece of my mind, I kin tell you, when dey got around to me, and I dun went at it and blocked de game. What's de matter wid Coon street? Nothin' If dar ain anything wrong it ain wid de coon itself.

"I was in a grocery de odder night to buy some co'n meal and codfish when Brudder Flimflam Johnsing come swellin' in. He didn't see me, and he went ahead and ordered de best kind of tea and coffee, print butter, fine flour and white sugar, same as if he was a member of de Beef Trust. He paid fur 'em and swelled out, and when he had disappeared de grocer said to me:

"Keep your eye on dat coon, Brudder Gardner. He's bound to hit de groun' wid a kerchug dat will be heard two miles."

"Me 'de ole woman was sound asleep a few nights ago when somebody rapped on de doah. I didn't git up till I saw dat de pusson wouldn't go away, and dent I went out, to find Colonel Canbiff on de doahstep. He had on a plug hat, he had on a patent leather shoes, he had on a frock coat, he had on seventy-five cent socks and a red necktie, and his diamond pin nebbor cost less dan two dollars. Why did he rout me out o' bed at dat hour o' de night? His rent was beh'nd and he wanted to see de landlo'?"

"A short time ago I was walkin' down de street one afternoon and a cu'll'd woman come out of a carpet store and said she wanted my advice. I thought I had seen her sunshiners, but it was ten minutes befo' I could place her." Den I made out dat she was de wife of Brudder Cahoots. Brudder Cahoots is one of de boot-blacks in de poss-office, and it's a lucky week wid him when he kin scrape together eight dollars. What his wife wanted of me was to decide whether she should get a Royal Wilton or an Axminster carpet for her parlor, though at that very time dey had neither butter nor meat in de house!

"All around us de people of our race are rentin' houses with bath-rooms in 'em; dey am buyin' cuckoo clocks and Japanese vases; dey am havin' lace curtains at de windows; dey am goin' to hoss races and de theater, and rentin' boxes at de poss-offices.

"All around us de people of our race am orderin' ice cream and angel food and nebbor askin' de price. Dey want de shiniest of patent leathers and de reddest of neckties. Dey am ridin' on de street kyahs just like kings, and if dar am a sale of brass bedsteads you'll see 'em buttin' in. De jewsharp has got too common, and dey must have deir plannars. A plaster of parts bust of General Grant was once thought to be de catosthest thing gwine, but dey have replaced it with a Japanese vase or a bronze. De white folks am pretty soon or later, and when it does come dat fam'ly will drap to de bottom like a grindstun thrown into de sea!

"A few nights ago me'n de ole woman was invited to attend de birthday party of de wife of Samuel Shin. We went bekase it was hinted dat dar would be ginger ale, and fried coves for refreshments. We had on de same Sunday close we has had for de last fo'teen years, and we had no sooner got into de house than de ole woman nigh had a fit. Mrs. Shin had on a dress all kickshaws and frills and furbelows—a dress dat nobber cost less dan fifty dollars—and de rest of de women seemed to be dressed up to attend a queen's weddin'. Mrs. Gardner's old bonnet and my old coat looked like poverty hung out on de clothesline."

"I have heard de word 'gorgeousness' many times, but I nebbor known what it meant 'till I stepped into dat house. Dar was red and blue rugs on de floothes—lookin' glasses ober de mantels—gold ch'ars and picturs—a perfect revel of extravagance. Me'n de old woman was just too scart to move around. When we looked for de fried cakes and ginger ale we got three kinds of ice cream mixed together, two sorts o' wine, three kinds of cake and a heap of candy. When we got home at last we jest sat dar' and looked at each other for half an hour, and nebbor said a word. Brudder Shin works in a flour and feed store for ten dollars a week. Dat's his income. His outgo must be at least twice dat. How does he do it? He does it by runnin' in debt, and some day an' at'quous will burst forth under dat heaf, and it'll be fifty feet high."

"Waydown Bebe, sittin' ober dar' wid his old suit on, looks to be a man of moneys and economy, but what did I see first thing when I entered his house one day last week? It was a rug wid a great big tiger on it. I axed for a drink of water out of de gourd, but it was brought to me in a cut-glass goblet. When I was ready to go, Mrs. Bebe axed me to wait a minit' till she played a tune on her pianner. Think of it! Brudder Bebe don't ain ten dollars a week de year round, and yet he kin have tiger rugs, cut glass and pianners! When I went home and told old woman about it she opened her mouth and held it open for ten minutes befo' she could say:

"May de Lawd have mercy on my soul!"

HONEST ABE U.S.M.

THERE IS ALWAYS A DEMAND FOR OBITUARY POETRY.

I had gone half over my route the other day before I was asked for any poetry, and had begun to think that I should escape entirely when I found the Widow Lee at her gate. She had tears in her eyes and was waitin' for me. When I asked the cause of her grief she said:

"Abe, I've got a sister out in Illinois. She's a dear good sister, and something awful happened to her last week."

"Run over by an auto, of course," I replied.

"No, it wasn't that. Come in and have a piece of green apple pie while I tell you about it. I want you to write me some poetry to send her. She does on poetry, and it will do her more good than going to California."

I tried to get out of it, but couldn't, and so after devouring the pie I turned to and dashed off the following:

"Why this grief and why these tears? And why this sobbing sorrow? And why this saying there will be No better, brighter morrow?"

"Our sister, Isabella White, Who lives in Illinois,

And lately was the mother of A fine fat yearling boy.

"Left him to play upon the floor, And to a neighbor's went; A smile of joy upon her face— Her mind was most content.

"While she was gone her darling boy Her thimble bright espied; And swallowed it to get the taste, And then for others cried.

"She stood him on his little head— She whacked him on the back; She tried to make him cough it up Until his face was black.

"Alas! the thimble it was brass, And though its work was hid; In one short week there was an end Of Isabella's kid.

"She grieves and weeps—we pity her, Our tears with hers do mingle; And from afar we seem to hear That thimble all a-jingle."

"Abe," said the widow, after I had read the poetry to her and she could control her voice; "there is some talk of running you for the next Presidency. Don't take the nomination. We can't spare you. Without your poetry, this country would go to the dogs in a year."

I was driving past Uncle Billy Horner's, having no mail for him, when his wife waved a rag out of one of the front windows for me to halt and come in. I expected to find Uncle Billy laid up with the rheumatism, but Aunt Hattie explained that her sister-in-law out in Indiana had died very suddenly, and that the rest of the family were waiting for some of my poetry before they dried their eyes and resumed farming. There was no getting out of it, and so I ground out the following:

"Another Jones has passed away— Another Jones is lying, Beneath the weeping willow tree, And left us all a-crying.

"Her name was Sarah Pilgrim Jones, She was Silo Jones' daughter; She waded in a brooklet when We know she hadn't orter.

"Good-by, good-by to all of you, Good-by to paw and mother; I'm going to be an angel bright, Because I think I'd ruther.

"I know you'll miss your Sarah, but While you on earth we're bangin' She'll ride around on purple clouds, With golden harp a-twanging."

"I read the verses over to Aunt Hattie before looking up. On raisin' my eyes I found her with her apron over her face. Her emotion was so great that she could not trust herself to speak, but the look of gratitude she gave me will live in my memory long after I have been made Postmaster General and some one else is driving my bob-tailed horse and cart over this route.

I had not yet fully recovered from a sort of construction of the heart when I reached farmer Joe Sawyer's. He was in the fields at work, but his wife was at the gate to say:

"Abe, we are in trouble, and you must help us out."

"Come in and have some strawberries and cream till I tell you about it." It was a sad case, and before the strawberries were finished I had made up my mind to do all in my power. The following verses give a slight inkling of what had happened in the Wolverine State:

"Our brother Bill, in Michigan, as we will now relate, Went out with hoe among the corn the weeds to dissipate; He whistled gaily as he hoed, The dirt above his head he threw— But, ah, sad fate!

"Our brother Bill, in Michigan, he had an angel wife, And never yet the two had had a single word of strife; They loved full well, As I can tell— Ah, happy life!

"Our brother Bill, in Michigan, as I must sadly tell, He raised his hoe and brought it down, and then he gave a yell; Like some old root, Off went his foot— And down he fell.

"His angel wife she heard and ran, and soon she reached his side, 'You are too late,' says brother Bill, 'you'll have to let me slide; I never will!' Said wife of Bill— But Bill did glide.

"No more he'll hoe the growing corn or hill the 'taters up, For brother Bill, he gave a groan— his spirit it went up;

From us he's went, With good intent,

To drink the cup."

"Abe, do you know what that stricken woman 'way out in Michigan is goin' to do when she reads that poetry?" asked the farmer's wife of me, as the tears stood in her eyes. "I hope it will soothe her."

"Soothie her! Why, it will bring out a warm glow all over her, same as if she had been drinkin' hot catnip tea, and it won't be twenty-four hours before the widder will be wonderin' if her mournin' bonnet becomes her."

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IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

A SERMON ON SELF.

IT is labor, not "luck," that's a winner; And dreamers that wait for their "luck." Are likely to want for a dinner While others have bread and to spare, If some prosper better than you do, And you feel quite like quitting the game Because you have some sort of "hoodoo," Which "who" do you think is to blame? —Nixon Waterman.

Tomorrow the Letter Carriers' excursion comes off.

Daily wages of Japanese carpenters average 30 cents.

A ladies' auxiliary to the Machinists' Union has been organized at Decatur.

The shipyards of Great Britain, all working together, could turn out a big steamship every day of the year.

Wages of Chinese mill hands here have been increased from \$1.25 to \$1.35 per day.

The minimum wages of journeymen tailors at Halifax have been fixed at \$12.00 per week.

Carpenters at Portland, Maine, have been granted an increase of 25 cents per day.

The Miners' Federation of Great Britain, at a conference held in London, decided to remodel the miners' eight-hour bill.

There are 71,445 "factory hands" employed in the cotton mills in Japan, and their average pay is 14 cents a day.

Among those who received honors from the King on the occasion of his birthday was W. L. Mackenzie King, M.A., LL.B., deputy minister of labor and editor of the Dominion of Canada Labour Gazette.

The Chicago Federation of Labor has just adopted a rule whereby no delegate will be entitled to a seat in that body who does not wear at least four union labor articles.

Tally men employed in the street cleaning and street watering departments of Boston have organized as a union and applied for a charter from the American Federation of Labor.

A Virginia court has decided that "no employer or contractor has any legal right to advertise for workmen during a strike and attract them to a city by misrepresentation of facts."

The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, at its recent convention at Washington, declared that the best interests of labor require the admission of women to full citizenship.

The fifth annual convention of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America decided to levy a yearly per capita tax of 10 cents for the support of the tuberculosis sanitarium at Denver.

Kansas City, Mo., carpenters have adopted a new scale of 55 cents an hour for foremen, an increase of 7½ cents, and 45 cents for journeymen, an increase of 5 cents.

Prospects are now bright for the complete organization of the custom tailors in Boston, Mass., under the banner of the International Journeymen Tailors' Union.

At New Westminster bricklayers have had their wages increased from \$27 to \$30 per week, and carpenters at Vancouver have been increased from 40 to 40½ cents per hour.

Bricklayers, masons and carpenters at Woodstock, Ont., have been granted an increase of about 5 per cent in wages. Bricklayers and masons are now receiving from 35 to 40 cents per hour, and carpenters 25 cents per hour.

Australian workers are making a move for a six-hour day. At a recent meeting of the Carlton Trades Council a motion prevailed that the Australian and British labor bodies be invited to join in the six-hour movement.

The success of trades unions in raising wages may be shown by the following facts: In 1850 the average factory wages were \$247 a year; in 1890, \$446. Wages in cotton factories in 1830 were 44 cents a day; in 1873, \$1.40.

There are at present over 700,000 men unemployed in Japan, owing to the return of the troops from Manchuria. This is causing uneasiness in view of the industrial depression now prevailing.

At Sherbrooke, forty-seven printers have received a half day on Saturdays, dating from last month, the time being made up by starting half an hour earlier on the first five days of the week.

The secretary of the New South Wales Tobacco Workers' Union recently told the tobacco commission that with the advent of the tobacco trust, the male employees' wages in the Sidney factory had suffered.

Colorado Springs, where the Union Printers' Home is situated, is in the race for the proposed \$175,000 international home to be built by the Plumbers, Gasfitters and Steamfitters' Unions of the United States and Canada.

A movement is on foot in Texas to organize the farm laborers. The name of the organization is to be the United Brotherhood of Rural, Horticultural and Agricultural Wage Earners of America. The principal object will be to secure a uniform standard of wages for those employed on farms.

The Home for Aged and Disabled Railway Employees, at Highland Park, Ill., has issued a report of its expenses for the past five years. The figures show that the home sheltered an average of 23 inmates during that period at an average cost per month of \$29.42 for each inmate.

The work of organizing the railway expressmen of the United States and Canada is being quietly pressed under the direction of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. It is the purpose to unite them with the International Brotherhood of Railway Expressmen, whose present headquarters are at Lancaster, Pa.

The twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, which occurred on June 9th, was generally observed throughout the United States and Canada, most of the divisions of the order holding special meetings on that date in order to commemorate the occasion. The largest meeting was held at Cedar Rapids, Ia., which is the birthplace of the order.

A meeting has just been held in New York for the purpose of organizing the American section of the International Association of Labor Legislation. Such an association as it is proposed to organize may be of inestimable benefit in securing proper legislation by the various legislative bodies in the interest of labor.

It is estimated that 80,000 men are on strike in France, 55,000 of whom demand an eight hour day. The majority include building operatives, carriage makers and jewelers, all of whom have large trade unions. This is exclusive of the miners, who are returning to their work.

Regardless of the fact that the Chinaman is and always has been an outcast in the labor world, the waiters of Omaha, Neb., are debating the question of recording him recognition. No action has been taken, for nothing could be done without the sanction of the national body.

Northumberland, England, Miners' Association reports that its accumulated funds and other property amount to £123,066. The benefits of this miners' union are large, and the general absence of strikes has had the effect of largely increasing its capital account while at the same time the men enjoy good wages, considering the general state of trade.

Carpenters at Windsor, Ont., have had their wages increased by from 5 to 10 per cent, and painters and decorators at St. John, N.B., had their wages increased 25c. per day. Painters at Winnipeg have also received an increase from 25 to 30 per hour. Plumbers and steamfitters at Toronto had their wages increased from 30-37½ cents to 40-42 cents per hour, and plumbers at St. Catharines, Ont., had their wages increased from 25 to 30 cents per hour.

What is believed to be the preliminary step toward settling the differences which resulted in the existence of six distinct national unions in the glassmaking industry has just been taken by one of the numerically strongest of the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers' Association of America, which has received a charter under the American Federation of Labor. The question of affiliation was submitted to referendum vote of the membership and answered in the affirmative.

Railroad corporations will be liable for personal injuries to employees even when caused by the negligence of fellow employees, so far as the much-disussed "fellow servant rule" of the common law is concerned, under the terms of the so-called Barnes liability bill which became a law in New York recently. The bill was perhaps the most important labor bill passed by the legislature this year, and it was bitterly fought by the railway corporations at every stage of its progress.

Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, joiners and painters at Edmonton have had their hours reduced from 9 to 8 per day without decrease in wages by all the shops in the city. First grade to get \$12.00 per week and 60 per cent over \$18.00. Second grade to get \$11.00 and 50 per cent over \$16.00. Third grade to get \$10.00 per week and 50 per cent over \$14.00, an increase of from 10 to 15 per cent.

The Journeyman Barbers at Windsor, Ont., have recently signed the following wage scale by all the shops in the city: First grade to get \$12.00 per week and 60 per cent over \$18.00. Second grade to get \$11.00 and 50 per cent over \$16.00. Third grade to get \$10.00 per week and 50 per cent over \$14.00, an increase of from 10 to 15 per cent.

The new constitution of the Patternmakers' League of North America provides for several important changes, including the division of the Patternmakers' League into four districts, an increase in the per capita from 30 to 35 cents a month and a graded system of death benefits.

British Textile Workers' Association has sent a deputation to lay before the government the facts in regard to the long hours of labor and the low wages of the native workers in the cotton mills of Bombay, British India, and to urge action for the improvement of their condition.

Another instance of the good relations existing between colliery owners in Wales and men has been given in connection with the demand of the men for an advance of 33½ per cent. At the last meeting of the conciliation board this was amicably adjusted, the men consenting to accept 2½ per cent.

As a result of action taken at the recent convention of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, that organization promises to become more solidified than it has been for some years. The membership now is said to be number 36,000, and the officers claim it will reach 50,000 before the close of the year.

The Hoo-Hoos organization, whose concentration has just been held at Aberdeen, Wash., is the lumbermen's order and is one of the strongest bodies in America and has a large membership. A branch of the order was organized in Vancouver on April 6th, and a large number were initiated into the order on that occasion, and a large number of eligible applicants are now awaiting the opportunity to join the order at the next concentration to be held in this Province.

Chicago Federation of Musicians has appointed a committee to secure a location for a musicians' club. In New York City a very popular adjunct to the musicians' federation is the club located out at Harlem, where visiting musicians are entertained, and where the members enjoy much social privacy that is denied them at the regular headquarters. It is planned to model the Chicago home after the New York institution and to spend at least \$10,000 in its construction.

There is a ripple of agitation in Grand Forks district just now over the necessity of mine owners timbering the properties. There have been many deaths during the last few months in this district from rock falling on workmen, causing agonizing deaths. The recent death of Charles Petersen, at the Strathmore mine, is the latest fatality from this cause and it is understood

that steps will be taken to bring this matter before the attention of the Provincial Minister of Mines at an early date.

Legislation has made possible in Lombardy the application of rigid laws governing the employment of women and children in factory labor, in the protection of workmen, in compulsory insurance and pensions and in better housing for the laboring class. Women's hours for labor and the age at which children may be employed are definitely fixed.

The demand for Turner, Beeton & Co.'s "Big Horn" brand of shirts, overalls, etc., is such that the firm find a difficulty in keeping up the supply. They are advertising for ten more girls—sewing machine operators—offering steady employment at union wages. This is but another instance of the city's prosperity and the scarcity of labor in city and province.

It is estimated that 80,000 men are on strike in France, 55,000 of whom demand an eight hour day. The majority include building operatives, carriage makers and jewelers, all of whom have large trade unions. This is exclusive of the miners, who are returning to their work.

The year book of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America shows that 1905 was prosperous for the street carmen generally. Of 133 local divisions that made reports to the national office, 33 show increases in wages varying from 1 cent to 3 cents an hour and affecting 6,782 members directly. Only one division reported a reduction, and that took place before the division was organized.

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British Textile Workers' Association has sent a deputation to lay before the government the facts in regard to the long hours of labor and the low wages of the native workers in the cotton mills of Bombay, British India, and to urge action for the improvement of their condition.

Another instance of the good relations existing between colliery owners in Wales and men has been given in connection with the demand of the men for an advance of 33½ per cent. At the last meeting of the conciliation board this was amicably adjusted, the men consenting to accept 2½ per cent.

As a result of action taken at the recent convention of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, that organization promises to become more solidified than it has been for some years. The membership now is said to be number 36,000, and the officers claim it will reach 50,000 before the close of the year.

The Hoo-Hoos organization, whose concentration has just been held at Aberdeen, Wash., is the lumbermen's order and is one of the strongest bodies in America and has a large membership. A branch of the order was organized in Vancouver on April 6th, and a large number were initiated into the order on that occasion, and a large number of eligible applicants are now awaiting the opportunity to join the order at the next concentration to be held in this Province.

Chicago Federation of Musicians has appointed a committee to secure a location for a musicians' club. In New York City a very popular adjunct to the musicians' federation is the club located out at Harlem, where visiting musicians are entertained, and where the members enjoy much social privacy that is denied them at the regular headquarters. It is planned to model the Chicago home after the New York institution and to spend at least \$10,000 in its construction.

Industrial accidents occurring to 360 workpeople in Canada during the month of May, 1906, were reported to the Department of Labor. Of these 114 were fatal, and 246 resulted in serious injuries. In addition, accidents to twenty-three workmen, of which three were fatal, were reported, which took place prior to the beginning of the month, information with regard to which was not received before May. The number of fatal accidents reported in May,

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RESPECTING APPENDICITIS.

Serious Indictment Against Surgeons Operating Unnecessarily.

A subscriber hands in the following, which is a clipping from the London Times of June 22:

At the Academy of Medicine in Paris on Tuesday, Professor Dieulatoy, of the Hotel Dieu hospital in Paris, brought a serious indictment against surgeons operating for appendicitis in a large number of cases without being able to diagnose whether it really was the patients who were suffering from that malady. Dr. Dieulatoy is an eminent physician, clinical professor at the Hotel Dieu, and an authority on appendicitis, upon which he has written an important work. Dr. Dieulatoy says that innumerable operations are performed for non-existent appendicitis in consequence of erroneous diagnosis. In his opinion, surgeons can and should not diagnose a malady which only physicians can recognize. He cited only physicians which came under his own notice in which the operation had been operated upon for appendicitis weeks previously, and who still felt the same pains in the same region. The